



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE celebrations at Shrewsbury and Battlefield of the quinqucentenary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, which were held during the week ending July 25, all passed off most successfully, and the promoters are to be congratulated very heartily on the outcome of their efforts. The excellence of the facsimile of the mediæval High Cross which was erected on the top of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, has led to the suggestion that the cross should be reproduced in real stone as a permanent memorial of the battle in the town itself. The idea is good, and there should be little difficulty in finding the funds to carry it out.



Some remains of a great woolly-haired rhinoceros, including the greater part of the skull, wonderfully well preserved, have been unearthed from below the foundations of the *Daily Chronicle* buildings in Fleet Street. The relics are to be placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Professor Ray Lankester, who assigns them an age of 150,000 years, says that "although remains of this extinct species are fairly common, it is seldom that we get them in such a good state of preservation."



In their autograph sale on July 24, Messrs. Sotheby included some interesting letters and orders of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard. An order of the former, signed Oliver P., and dated from Whitehall, VOL. XXXIX.

July 30, 1655, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the appointment of a ship of war for the conveyance of George Downing, his servants, goods, and baggage to Dieppe, brought £10 5s.; a similar order for the conveyance of William Lord Cavendish to Calais or Dieppe, April 16, 1657, made £7 5s.; a letter signed by Richard Cromwell, dated March 1, 1658, recommending George Grigory for the place of Clerk of the Nailery at Deptford, £11; and a similar letter desiring a warrant for Major Browne and his son John Browne to be joint clerks of the Ropeyard and Deputy Storekeepers in the Office of Ordnance at Chatham, fetched £11 5s. An autograph letter, signed by Admiral Blake, and dated December 20, 1652, sold for £24 10s.



The Munster meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, held at Youghal, August 3-7, was very successful. The places visited were too numerous to mention in detail. The papers read included "The Ancient Highway of the Decies," by Rev. P. Power; "The Town Walls of Youghal," by Mr. M. J. C. Buckley; "Notes on Sir Walter Raleigh's House at Youghal," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; "The Antiquities of Ardmore, County Waterford," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; and "Antiquarian Notes on Youghal," by Mr. R. Day. In the garden of the Raleigh house four old yew-trees, said to have been planted by Raleigh himself, are still flourishing, and look very young for their age. The myrtle-trees, however, which were also supposed to date from his time, and which at one period gave their name to the house, were destroyed in a storm some years ago. Here Raleigh is believed to have planted the first potatoes ever grown in Ireland, and to have smoked, if not even planted, the first tobacco, and no doubt "found many rare and wonderful experiments of the virtues thereof." A very full and freely illustrated "Programme and Notes on Some of the Places to be Visited," by various writers, and edited by Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A., was issued for the use of members.



The members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society made a pleasant ex-

cursion, in splendid weather, on July 25, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham, to Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, and to Sheriff Hutton, to the castle which once belonged to Warwick the King-maker. At the latter place a paper was read by Mr. P. Ross. Under the same leadership the members of this active society made a week-end excursion, July 31 to August 4, to Grange and the Lake District, where an enjoyable time was spent.

A newspaper correspondent, writing from Christiania under date August 13, says: "An exceedingly interesting discovery has just been made in a barrow near Tönsberg, in the shape of a boat, which Professor Gustafson, the famous archaeologist, declares to be a Viking ship. As the season is unfavourable for exposing the ship, only a part of it has been laid bare; still, enough of the vessel has been seen to show that it is as large and as old as the famous Viking ship which was discovered at Gokstad in 1880, and which is preserved in the University of Christiania. The after-part of the ship now discovered has been covered up carefully, and next spring the work of digging the boat out will be resumed."

Part IV. of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, which the Delegates of the Clarendon Press expect to have ready within a year, will include a third-century fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus, similar in style to the so-called "logia" discovered at Oxyrhynchus in 1897. As in that papyrus, the separate sayings are introduced by the words "Jesus saith," and are for the most part unrecorded elsewhere, though some which are found in the Gospels (e.g., "The kingdom of God is within you," and "Many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first") occur here in different surroundings. Six sayings are preserved, unfortunately, in an imperfect condition; but the new "logia" papyrus supplies more evidence concerning its origin than was the case with its predecessor, for it contains an introductory paragraph stating that what follows consisted of "the words which Jesus, the living Lord, spake" to two of His disciples, and, moreover, one of the uncanonical sayings is already extant in part,

the conclusion of it, "He that wanders shall reign, and he that reigns shall rest," being quoted by Clement of Alexandria from the Gospel according to the Hebrews. Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have also found a Latin papyrus containing an epitome of Livy.

The *Ironmonger* of July 25 contained a brief article of considerable interest by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the Curator of the Hull Municipal Museum, on two wrought-iron treasure-chests recently added to the collections in the Museum. They date from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and are of particular interest because of the intricacy of the locks.

The jubilee meeting of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society was held with much success at Devizes in July, the proceedings extending over three days. The first day was devoted to business meetings and social gatherings. On the second day excursions were made to Wansdyke, where Mr. W. Heward Bell gave a short address, describing this wonderful earthwork, which is from sixty to eighty miles in length, and extends from the Severn, near Portishead, to Andover; to the old manor house and church at Avebury, both described by Mr. Ponting; to Kennett, Silbury Hill—the largest artificial mound in England—and Bishop's Cannings Church. On the last day the party first of all visited Potterne Church, an interesting building, designed, it is supposed, by Roger Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, and erected about 1220. The salient points of interest were described by Mr. Harold Brakspear, and a curious old Saxon font was also pointed out. The next move was to Porch House, Potterne, where, by the kindness of Mr. St. John Hornby, the visitors were able to inspect all parts of this remarkable Elizabethan residence. West Lavington was visited, and the church described by Mr. Brakspear. After a visit to Tilshead and luncheon, Stonehenge was reached, where the Rev. E. H. Goddard gave an interesting address.

A curio-dealer in Wardour Street has been exhibiting in his window a beaver of George III.'s time in excellent condition, with a revenue certificate pasted in the

crown to show that the hat-tax had been duly paid. In the reign of George III. a tax of 3d. was levied upon every hat that did not exceed 4s. in value; for one not exceeding 12s. a duty of 1s. was payable, while all hats exceeding this figure were dutiable at a rate of 2s. Paper tickets "stamped with the several duties hereby imposed" were obtainable from the Commissioners of Stamps, and had to be securely pasted or affixed in the lining or the crown of such hats under a penalty of £10 for every omission.



M. G. Herelle, of Bayonne, has prepared a pamphlet, "Les Pastorales Basques: Notice, Catalogue des Manuscrits, et Questionnaire." Only 250 copies are printed, and are not on sale; but M. Herelle will be happy to send, after the holidays, in October, a copy to any who can really aid him by answering the Questionnaire, or by throwing light on the relation of these pastorales to the Breton and Celtic mysteries. Only one Basque pastorelle has yet been fully printed. M. Herelle catalogues and describes some 138 MSS. and fragments, and gives a list of some fifty-two other MSS. which are known to exist, but the originals of which he has not seen.



The Zoological Museum of St. Petersburg, as a very interesting article in *Nature* informs us, has been recently enriched by a unique specimen of the extinct mammoth from the Siberian tundra. It was first disclosed by a landslip on the bank of the river Beresowka, in the Government of Yakutsk, about latitude 67° 30'. This uncovered the head, and its flesh was so well preserved that, although it had been frozen meat for not a few thousand years, foxes and other animals began to feed on it. But the Governor fortunately had early news of the discovery, took measures to protect the body, and communicated with St. Petersburg. A Commission, headed by Dr. Otto Herz, was at once despatched from the Academy of Sciences to disinter the carcass with the utmost care, and convey it to the Metropolis. It is thus "the first specimen to be exhumed, photographed at various stages, and preserved by the best modern methods." The skin has been softened and mounted by a skilful taxidermist, and now,

after a little mending and restoration, shows the mammoth, a young male of rather small size, as distinctly as if it had been obtained from a living specimen. The skeleton has been set up separately, and all the important softer parts have been preserved for study. The stuffed specimen has been mounted in the exact posture in which it stood in the ice, frozen sand, and gravel in which it had been preserved. That posture is of unusual interest, for different opinions have been advanced as to the exact cause of the death of these large quadrupeds. In uncovering this specimen, Dr. Herz found that the two fore-limbs were spread widely apart and sharply bent at the wrist, while the hind-limbs were completely turned forward beneath the body—an attitude which suggests a fruitless struggle for life in a material like a quicksand. Nor was that all. The mouth was filled with grass, which had been cropped, but neither chewed nor swallowed; the tongue was protruding, and the cavity of the chest was filled with clotted blood. The conclusion seems to follow that the mammoth fell into a natural trap, and died suddenly from the bursting of a bloodvessel near the heart while struggling to extricate itself.



The summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society opened on July 14 at Gloucester, where the Mayor and Corporation received the Society at the Guildhall, and at the subsequent meeting the newly-elected President, Mr. F. A. Hyett, gave an address on "Incidents in the Early History of Gloucester." In the afternoon Dean Spence explained the history and architectural features of the Cathedral. After dinner the temporary museum at the Guildhall was open to the members. It included a fine collection of antiquarian and other objects of interest relating to the city of Gloucester, and had been arranged with great skill by Mr. C. H. Dancey. Next morning the Rev. Canon Bazeley gave an address at the Guildhall on "Old Gloucester," and afterwards the members visited St. Nicholas' Church, which has a Norman doorway, a fine Jacobean gallery front, and on the south door a sanctuary knocker. Other places visited were the Church of St. Mary de Lode, the ruins of the conventual Church of St.

Oswald's Priory, the Abbot's Hall in the Bishop's Palace, the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, the Blackfriars and Greyfriars, etc. In the evening papers were read by Mr. Medland on "The Ancient Butter Market of Gloucester," Mr. H. W. Bruton on the "Life and Writings of Ralph Bigland," and by Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley on "The Two Llanthony Priors of Monmouthshire and Gloucester." On the third and last day the party took train to Chepstow for Mathern, Caldicot, and Caerwent.

The meetings of the British Archæological Association were held at Sheffield from August 10 to 15. We hope to give some account of the proceedings in the next number of the *Antiquary*.

On St. James's Day, July 25, being the 300th anniversary of the Coronation Day of King James I. and Anne of Denmark, his Queen, the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Thames unveiled a stained-glass window in the Town Hall, composed of glass bearing the armorials of James I., Anne of Denmark (his Queen), Charles, Prince of Wales, and the arms of the borough, bearing the date 1618; also the arms of Charles II., Lord Howard of Effingham, High Steward of the borough, afterwards first Earl of Nottingham, and the arms of Hatton, a previous Recorder, and of Yelverton. Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, the ex-Mayor, in an interesting speech, explained that the window was composed of glass which was originally inserted in the various windows of the old Gild Hall in 1618, and subsequently. When the old hall was pulled down and the present Town Hall was built in 1840, it was decided to place as much of the old glass as could be fitted into one window, and thus some of the old glass was still missing, though he had, fortunately, recovered the arms of the Butchers' Company from a drawer in a local dealer's shop. As until now the shields had been placed quite regardless of order, and some, including the town arms, had been reversed, he had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by some necessary repairs being done to the window to have it completely re-leaded, and the various shields placed in their correct chronological order. The work was carried out by Messrs. Heaton

Butler and Bayne, and the design accords with the two other windows which they have placed in the Town Hall, from the designs suggested by Dr. Finny.

Mr. F. W. Hackwood, of Perry Barr, Birmingham, announces for early publication in a limited issue *The Chronicles of Cannock Chase*, reprinted from the *Lichfield Mercury*. Mr. Hackwood's previous topographical works, especially those on Wednesbury, are well and favourably known.

The annual gatherings of the Kent Archæological Society took place on July 27 and 28 in the Rochester district. Unfortunately, the weather was not favourable. The annual business meeting was held in the Guildhall, Earl Stanhope presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented. Later the members visited the cathedral and the Elizabethan residence known as Eastgate House, which has been acquired by the Rochester Corporation for the purposes of a municipal museum. The various features of the building were pointed out by Mr. Payne, who is its first curator. The house was probably built by Sir Peter Buck, clerk to Her Majesty's Navy, in the reign of Elizabeth. It underwent various vicissitudes, and for upwards of a century was used as a ladies' school before becoming a temperance hotel and lodging-house. It was the Nuns' House in *Edwin Drood*, and the original brass plates referred to by Dickens have been discovered and preserved. At the evening meeting papers were read by Archdeacon Cheetham on "Archbishop William de Corbeil's Connection with Rochester," and by Mr. Payne on "The Archæology of the Rochester District." The second day was occupied by drives in unpropitious weather to Cooling Castle, and to a number of churches in the Hundred of Hoo—viz., those at Cliffe, High Halstow, Stoke, and St. Werburgh, Hoo.

At the monthly meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, held on July 29, Mr. Dendy stated that the Council were about to commence a new series of the *Archæologia Eliana*, and remarked that the

old quarto series had become very valuable, and had brought a large price in the market.

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The *Builder* of July 25 had a suggestive article on "Guilds and Art." The effect of the mediæval trade guilds on contemporary commerce and politics has been the object of most of the investigations into their history made by students during the last quarter of a century. "Their effect," says the writer with truth, "upon art has hitherto been scarcely sufficiently realized." The same issue and that for August 1 contained some interesting Worcestershire architectural sketches.

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A Laffan's telegram from Rome says that on the Via Rosella, which existed at the time of the old Roman Republic, a cave has been opened up which disclosed a number of graves set in niches. One skeleton of a woman was found with a perfectly modelled set of gold teeth.

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The announcements of Messrs. Methuen and Co. for the forthcoming publishing season include a very large number of reprints of interest. We note with particular pleasure the proposed reprint in folio of John Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris*, to be made from the first edition of this the most delightful of the old gardening books. The book will be reproduced page for page and word for word from the edition of 1629. The fine illustrations, numbering more than 100, will also be given in their entirety. A thousand copies will be printed at the price of 30s. net. Twenty copies will be printed on Japanese vellum at the price of ten guineas net per copy.

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Mr. George Patrick, hon. secretary of the British Archaeological Association, writes: "You are doubtless aware that a letter has recently appeared in the press from Mr. Sidney Lee upon 'The Alleged Vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon,' in which, under a misapprehension, that gentleman implies that this association had made accusations of deliberate vandalism against the corporation of that town. I ask your permission, therefore, as hon. secretary, to say that such was not the case. As to the communica-

tions that have passed between the local authorities, Mr. A. Flower and myself, on behalf of my Council I can only say we have been treated with the greatest courtesy, and, I trust, our views have been expressed with similar consideration. Our contention is that it is better to leave the present red-brick fronts to the old houses in Henley Street rather than to 'restore' them into pseudo-antiques."

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Apropos of the foregoing note it may be interesting to quote from Mr. Sidney Lee's pamphlet, recently published, the conclusion at which he has arrived. This is—"That so far from destroying 'historic Henley Street,' the Trustees and the Corporation, through the generous aid of Mr. Carnegie, are doing precisely the opposite. They are permanently preserving all structural work, in houses under their control there, which has proved on accurate examination to possess any kind of archæological interest. The process of modernizing Henley Street has in past years progressed very far, and of late, but for Mr. Carnegie's interposition, threatened a conspicuous advance. That process has now, at an interesting point in the thoroughfare, been arrested, and some careful and scholarly restoration has been made practicable."



Notes on Tumuli on the Wolds, East Riding of Yorkshire.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S., OF
WETWANG, YORK.

THIS paper is a brief record of personal observation and experience in the opening of barrows on the Wolds during the last thirty years. Within a radius of eight or nine miles from Wetwang there are some 300 tumuli, all of which, with very few exceptions, have been examined by my friend Mr. J. R. Mortimer. He will shortly publish a detailed account of them in a work illustrated by over a thousand beautiful drawings; meanwhile I submit a few notes for the readers of the *Antiquary*.

No general dimensions as to height or diameter of the burial mounds can be given, as hardly two are alike; in fact, since the Enclosure Acts, about A.D. 1800, so great a number have been altered and reduced by the plough that to a stranger's eye they are practically invisible. The height has been lowered and the diameter increased. Still, a certain number remain, which, from having trees planted on them or for other reasons, retain their original form, and these may be termed typical barrows. Such a one may be 9 feet high and 60 feet in diameter.

The principal grave, dug out of the solid rock 4 feet to 6 feet in depth below the level of the original surface soil, is usually met with beneath the centre of the mound. This grave was commonly covered with a mound of clay, apparently to keep the wet out, and the mound of clay was subsequently much enlarged by a second mound of chalk stone, rubble, or other handy material, not necessarily concentric with the underlying mound.

Often more than one interment took place in the same grave, or several graves were covered by the same mound.

The bodies of the British would always be found lying on one side with arms crossed and legs drawn up considerably; while the bodies of Anglo-Saxons, inserted in the mounds later on, would be found less flexed. A favourite place for these latter interments was the ditch surrounding the mound. In one instance, at Kirby Underdale Wold, sixty Saxon interments were found in the ditch of a British mound.

There is no such thing as orientation. Throughout the tumuli the heads lie in every direction.

I should say that inhumation was much commoner than cremation, but both occur frequently in the same grave. In the latter case the burnt bones were sometimes deposited in an urn, sometimes placed in a small hole on the ground in the form of a plate.

It is remarkable that out of the 300 tumuli only twelve contained any trace of bronze.

Among other things found in almost all the mounds were flint weapons, such as knives, saws, arrow and spear heads, daggers and axes, and especially flint flakes. As a

rule, the flint is foreign flint—*i.e.*, flint obtained from the boulder clay of the coast, which may have travelled across the North Sea from Denmark, and not the native flint of the chalk Wolds. The latter is gray or light-blue, and easily splintered; the former is black, hard, and tough. Bone pins, ornaments of jet, food-vases, drinking-cups, and animal bones, such as ox, pig, dog, and red deer, frequently occur. The graves must therefore belong to a late Stone Age or early Bronze Age.

To a certain extent they are contemporaneous with the earthworks or entrenchments, but as in one or two cases a tumulus is cut in half by an entrenchment, and in other cases entrenchments are diverted out of their course to go round tumuli, these latter must clearly be the older of the two.

Many cases have come under my notice of human bones having been dissevered before interment and scattered about the mound. In one case a human arm was found lying on a perfect skeleton in the place usually occupied by a food-vase.

All the tumuli are round, yet the skulls are mixed, some being brachycephalic, others dolichocephalic.

Occasionally stones have been found placed round a body at the bottom of a grave, but there is no instance of a cromlech or stone circle. Four or five cists, consisting of separate slabs of upright and horizontal stones, were found in a tumulus at Eddlethorpe—a unique example; and a dolmen, which is now outside Mr. Mortimer's museum, was found inside a tumulus at Kelleythorpe, near Driffeld.

Nearly seventy years ago a remarkable interment was found on the cliffs at Gris-thorpe. It consisted of the trunk of an oak-tree, 7 feet long by 3 feet wide. The tree had been split in half by wedges, then hollowed out, and the body placed in the centre. The bones indicated a man of over 6 feet in height. A bronze dagger pointed to a later date than the tumuli already mentioned.

The finest tumulus on the Wolds was opened, under the auspices of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., in 1890. I wrote an account of it for the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society the following year, and

Dr. Garson contributed a paper on the crania and other bones in 1893.

The following brief particulars will show of what great interest the opening proved. The mound, known as Duggleby Howe, had a flattened top 47 feet in diameter. It was 18 feet high at the western end, and 22 feet at the eastern. The base of the mound showed a diameter of upwards of 120 feet.

Near the top some Anglo-Saxon interments were met with, and pottery of a late date; also a cross of clay with arms 10 feet long and 2 feet thick. After passing through some 10 feet of chalk rubble, a dome of Kimeridge clay was met with, 1 foot thick. This had never been disturbed. Consequently all found beneath it must have been sealed up at the same time by the cover of this clay. The centre of the inner mound did not correspond exactly with the centre of the outer mound of chalk rubble. Underneath the Kimeridge clay, 5 feet of fine chalk grit, forming another dome, was met with, and in this, scattered about, no less than fifty-six cremated interments, about 1 inch thick and 9 inches in diameter. Two or three bone pins were found uninjured. Beneath the chalk grit came more clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, of another kind, however, resting on the original surface level, and some bodies were found here. In the centre the disturbed ground showed a grave, which proved to be 8 feet deep, a very unusual depth. In this the principal interment had evidently taken place, and here were found two most beautiful weapons—viz., a flint axe or celt, 9 inches long, highly polished and sharp, which had apparently never been used, and a flint-knife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ground as fine as a thick sheet of parchment. Altogether eleven inhumed bodies were found at the bottom of the tumulus, besides the fifty-six cremated ones mentioned above.

Dr. Garson pronounced on the shape of the skulls and the stature of the owners. Though taken from a round mound, they are highly dolichocephalic. The mean height was from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches, though one exceptionally tall man, for which special allowance was made, was over 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In addition to the 300 tumuli already referred to there are, or, rather, were, nearly

twice as many within the same radius from Wetwang, but of a different type—I refer to those known as the Danes' Graves, where the parishes of Driffild, Nafferton, and Kilham meet. They differ from the former in size, grouping, and age. They are much smaller and shallower. They are all close together instead of being widely scattered, and they have yielded two British chariots and a bronze enamelled pin of fine workmanship.

They seem to me to mark the burial-place of a settled community. They have nothing to do with "Danes" any more than the "Danes' Dike" at Flamborough. Everything unknown was put down to the last dread ravager, and people little realized that these graves must be at least a thousand years older than the earliest Danish invasion. An account of them will be found in the *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society*, 1898.

A word or two more on how to open a mound. Our method is to cut a square of some 16 feet to 24 feet, according to the size of the mound, from the top in the middle, and dig a trench round each side some 2 feet deep, gradually approaching the centre. The process is repeated over and over again till the original surface soil is reached, and so there are sections left on all sides. Then the ground is tested, and, where found disturbed, further excavated, and the size and shape of the grave is soon ascertained. Immediately on any bones being discovered, tools are discarded, and Mr. Mortimer, kneeling on flat pieces of iron plating, to prevent destruction of any pottery, works away with a pocket knife, so that even a pin or a button could not escape notice.

I should like to give an example of his care and patience. One day we had just completed the opening of a large mound at Calais Wold, near the top of Garrowby Hill, when he said, "I should like to have another look at a tumulus close by, which I opened, not so carefully, in my early days." So it was reopened there and then. Some tiny jet beads were found embedded in clay. The mass was removed bodily and placed in a bucket. On reaching home it was carefully washed many times over, and the result was a discovery of perhaps the finest jet necklace yet met with in the British Isles. It consists of

no less than 623 jet beads, in six rows, which once adorned the neck of a British lady. The original is in the possession of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. No wonder that Mr. Mortimer has such a fine collection in his museum at Driffild, which was described in the pages of the *Antiquary* some years ago.



Salmeston Grange.

BY DOM H. PHILIBERT FEASEV, O.S.B.

SALMESTON, in consequence of the rapid extension of Margate, has now practically become a suburb of that town, and were it not for the intervening houses, the picturesque, high-pitched, old-tiled roofs and weather-worn gables of its Grange could be seen from its parish church of St. John the Baptist.

Salmeston was originally the property of the great *Benedictine* monastery of Saint Augustine at Canterbury,* whose Abbot and convent built the Grange as a residence for those of its representatives—monks of that house—who were deputed to reside on the spot to overlook the farming of the lands in the interests of its owners, the profits being applied to the expenses connected with the sacristy of that monastery.

King Henry III., in his ninth year, anno 1224, granted to the abbot and convent the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the twenty-first year of King Edward I. the King brought his claim against the abbot for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de recto*, which was tried before J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant, at Canterbury that year; but the King relinquished his claim, and afterwards confirmed it to the abbot and convent and their successors. In the seventh year of King Edward II., anno 1313, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates,

justices itinerant, the abbot was summoned by *quo warranto* to show why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and the abbot pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *iter* of J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant; and he pleaded that King Edward II., by his charter in his sixth year, had fully confirmed all of them to the abbot and convent; after which, the rolls of the last *iter* of J. de Berewick being inspected, it was found that all the liberties which the abbot then claimed by allowance of the said *iter* were allowed in it, upon which every part of them was allowed; after which King Edward III., by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his thirty-sixth year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and possessions given to it by former Kings, and by another charter the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above mentioned, and Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same.*

In the year 1318, anno 12 Edward II., the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's offended the tenants of the Manors of Minster and Salmeston by sending their servants to take distresses. At this the tenants, to the number of 600, assembled together, and, having drawn to them a greater number of discontents, armed themselves with bows and arrows, swords and staves, attacked the court-lodges or manor-houses of Minster, Salmeston, and Cliffsend. In this manner they continued together for the space of five weeks, setting fire to the gates, destroying ploughs and all the farming implements they could find in the fields, and cutting down and carrying away all the trees of the manors. In fear of personal violence the inhabitants of the lodges, the monks in charge, and the farm servants, were forced to secure themselves within the walls of their houses. At Salmeston they were thus kept in prison for fifteen days, and one of the monks in charge at Cliffsend, Henry de Newenton, for six days, being afterwards, Thorn tells us, taken out and sold to a certain Walter Capell for four

* Writers on Salmeston continually refer to it and its mediæval residents as *Augustinians*, which is only true inasmuch as they were *Benedictine* monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.

* Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., p. 333.

shillings.* The principal rioters, being arrested, were condemned to pay a fine of £600—the estimated damages—and were detained in Canterbury Gaol until its payment.

According to the measurement made of the lands of Salmeston at this time, they amounted to 89 acres of arable land, and there belonged to it likewise the tithes, great and small, of the parochial chapel of St. John the Baptist, the small tithes of the parochial chapel of St. Lawrence and of the parish of Minster, exclusive of those given to the Vicar, and a portion of great tithes in every one of the three parishes, from the possession of which tithes this estate was usually called the *Rectory* or *Grange* of *Salmeston*.

The sacristan of the monastery for the time being was used yearly at Salmeston in the first week of Lent to distribute to twenty-four poor persons of the Isle of Thanet—that is to six of the parishioners of each of the following parishes of Minster, St. John Baptist, Margate, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter—to each of them nine loaves and eighteen herrings (the Lent diet). Moreover, he was to distribute yearly on Midlent Sunday to the said poor persons, or as many of the like in those parishes to the same number, the like charity; and to twelve poor persons, three of each of those parishes, to each of them two yards of blanket. Also on the Monday and Tuesday in every week, from the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross to the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist inclusive, during the said term, to deliver to each poor person coming to Salmeston one dishful of peas dressed, and to pay yearly to the Vicar of St. John's for the time being two bushels of corn, and the same to the Vicars of St. Lawrence and of St. Peter, and to the Vicar of the church of Minster for the time being ten shillings sterling yearly; and also twelve shillings yearly to the convent of the monastery, to be divided among them at the Feast of All Saints; and to find sufficient man's meat and horse meat for the monks and servants

and horses at Salmeston yearly on the Feast of St. Mildred, the day after, and the Feast of St. Bartholomew; and to yearly pay to the fourth prior of the monastery thirty shillings; and yearly find and provide and send to the monastery on the Vigil of St. Mildred and St. Bartholomew the Apostle two horses handsomely caparisoned for the use of the fourth prior of the monastery.*

The date of the original building not being forthcoming, we have to fall back to the Register of Archbishop Reynolds (folio 150a), where appears a record of a commission, issued on the Nones of November, 1326, empowering Peter (*Episcopus Corlaniensis*) to dedicate the newly-built chapel in the Manor of Salmeston, Thanet, where, it adds, another chapel was said to have been anciently dedicated.

The Grange, with its chapel thus consecrated, is, we may well believe, the identical building which received the blessing of Bishop Peter in the first decade of the fourteenth century, the days when Edward II. was King. The style of its architecture well accords with the date of its consecration, being of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods, with traces of perhaps Norman twelfth-century work in a small, vaulted, triple-bayed chamber or passage on the ground floor.

Roughly estimated, the exterior of the chapel, which is of an uniform height and width, is 40 feet measuring from east to west, and 21 feet from north to south. It has no aisles, neither is there any architectural division to distinguish between the nave and the chancel. The floor level has been considerably heightened by the accumulation of earth and rubbish, which, under the reverent care of Captain Hatfeild, the present owner, has been in some parts cleared away, thus exposing to view some of the most interesting details of its architecture.

The old tiled roof, encrusted with rich and brilliant mosaic of moss and lichen, is supported by octagonal kingposts, with moulded caps, bases, and wall-plates. It is separated into three bays, and has two tie-beams, the ends of which rest upon carved projecting stone brackets with a tau-shaped moulding.

* Thorn: *Chronicle*, Decem. Script., col. 2034; see part ii., ed. ii., p. 2, *De Manso Abbatis apud Clivesend*; Lewis: *History of Tenet*, p. 105; Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., p. 334.

* Hasted: *History of Kent*, pp. 333-335.

The building was originally lighted by six windows, two each in the north and south walls, and one in the east and west. The eastern window, now carefully bricked up to preserve its traceries, is a triple trefoiled light, with large cusps, three elongated quatrefoils in its head, and a label above its arch, with terminations of well-carved heads. On the left side, below the level of its sill, a large, well-moulded stone bracket of simple design is inserted. This probably carried the image of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated. Beneath the east window is

the ends. With a single exception, all these side windows have been completely blocked up, probably at the time when the chapel was desecrated as a barn. The exception is the easternmost window in the south wall, which has been left open to facilitate a free passage from the chapel to the refectory, still used as a barn. The west window, partially bricked up to preserve its tracery, although similar in design—two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil above—to the side windows, is much more graceful. North and south of the spring of the interior arch are two capitally carved



SALMESTON GRANGE—CHAPEL AND REFECTORY.

an external doorway, which gives entrance to a small crypt lying beneath the east end of the chapel.

Adjacent to this bracket, but in the north wall, is a sadly mutilated Easter sepulchre under a cusped arch, cinque or seven foiled, a label of the roll moulding surmounting it. In the south wall a piscina is contained within a graceful trefoiled-headed ogee niche in a state of excellent preservation.

The design of the north, south, and west windows are very similar in style, each of the side windows having two trefoiled lights, also with quatrefoil heads, their labels, apparently of a somewhat later style, being returned at

representations of human heads, not cut off at the chin, but showing the entire neck.

Entrance to the chapel is at present gained by an extemporized doorway, cut through the blocked-up westernmost window in the north wall, to the right of which is the old, now blocked-up, doorway, with a returned label, or dripstone, and a continuous chamfer. A corresponding entrance is blocked up in the wall between the windows on the south side.

On the west (exterior) side of the building, at the junction of the wall of the chapel with the building communicating with the refectory, is a small hagioscope, with remnants of steps through which and the easternmost

window in the south chapel wall the passing devotee could gain a sight of "Him who suffered for us all" enshrined in the Sacred Host suspended in its pyx above the altar. This fact would incline us to believe that this easternmost window was unglazed, as it was not exposed to the weather, and probably borrowed its light from another window in the adjoining apartment.

Again, the existence of this aperture, "hagioscope," "leper-squint," or what you will, in so small a building as this chapel of Salmeston, which was undoubtedly used by the tenantry and surrounding residents as a place of worship, could not have been for the generally supposed purpose of hearing outside confessions. Here at Salmeston there could have been no possible use for such a contrivance. But it had a utility, nevertheless. It was not convenient or necessary to leave the chapel open to every passing tramp who chose to drop in and use it to his own ends.

But so as not to stand in the way of the devotion of the people this aperture was provided, at which they could mount up and kneel in prayer with an equivalent facility to that within the church, and, having fulfilled their devotion, could pass happily on their way. This is the secret of all the variously named leper-squints, sanctus-bell windows, confessional holes, etc.

At the south-east and nearly parallel to the chapel is a small apartment, a kind of adjunct to the larger hall or refectory, to which entrance is gained from the chapel through the aforesaid easternmost window in its south wall. This hall, with its adjacent chambers, we learn from Thorn, was erected by Thomas Icham (died 1390), the sacristan of St. Augustine's, and a great benefactor of his monastery, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, at a cost of one hundred marks.*

The hall, which is some 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, was originally divided into two stories; and the floor-line of the upper story can still be traced upon the walls of the building. The upper floor was evidently the principal apartment into which the

doorway in the south-east corner, close to the east wall, of which the arch of the eastern spring remains, gave entrance, and below, westward of the upper floor, the western joint of which can still be traced, a doorway to the ground floor.

The upper floor was well lighted by a pair of windows composed of two trefoiled lights, with stone seats on each side of them, a similar western window with large cusps and a trefoil in the head above them, its external jambs being moulded with a continuous semicircular moulding, and a hood-mould or label springing from well-carved representations of human heads. Towards the centre of the north wall is another window of a single light. In the north wall traces of the old capacious fireplace remain, and, east of its window of the north door. There are evidences likewise of a single trefoiled lighted window high up in the gable.

The wall-plates of its kingpost roof are handsomely moulded, but here and in other places the roof is in a state of greater decay than that of the chapel. It is held together in a great measure by the handiwork of Nature, the lichens, mosses, and other growth acting as a cement to the whole; but when once the tiles give way, they come down in scores. The picturesque gables which form one of the chief features of the building are finished externally with two rows of very thin red tiles placed edgewise.

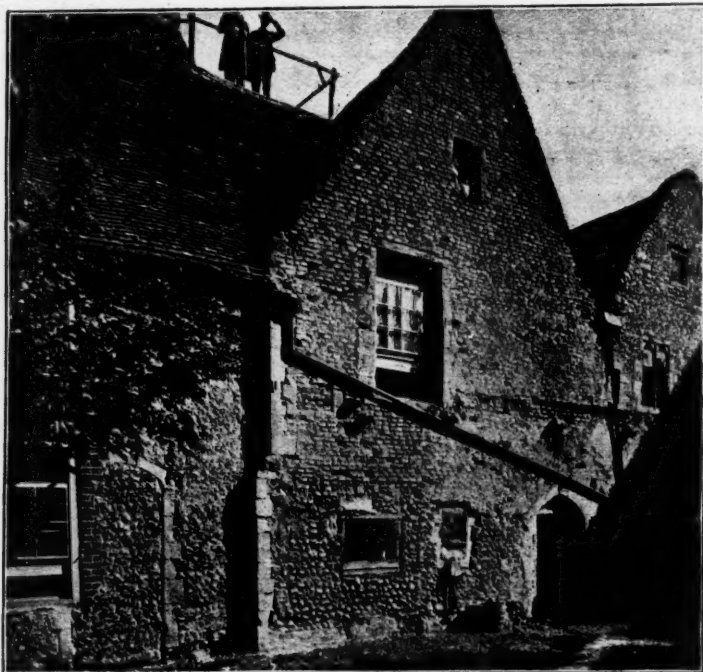
The lower story has every evidence of being an inferior apartment. It is low, ill-proportioned, and badly lighted, a single light window in the western wall being alone discoverable. A hint has been given to the effect that the small rectangular windows probably admitted light through the south wall, but it is confessed the traces are not easy of finding. It probably had two doors, one in the vicinity of its south-east corner, and another somewhat near the centre of the north wall. Very few, if any, traces of fittings remain.

Contiguous to the hall and to the south-east of it is a ruined, roofless building (the "harbinger"), roughly measuring 39 feet long by 15 wide. The south-east doors of the principal hall and its basement formerly communicated with it, for it also was formerly a building of two stories.

* "Item fecit noram aulam apud Salmiston cum cameris, prec C. marc" (Thorn: *Chronicle*, Decem. Script., col. 2196; Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., 334; xii., 209, note).

The southern wall of the upper chamber displays somewhat square outlines of two widely splayed windows, by which light was admitted to it. At the western end of this same south wall a fireplace of yellow moulded bricks may still be seen. The east, west, and south walls of the lower chamber still retain evidences of the rectangular windows, with their wooden lintels and well-splayed sides,

rebuilding, must have given entrance to an upper story, the stone brackets formerly supporting the floor being still *in situ*, and carried round the north and east walls of the apartment and along the western face of the adjoining inhabited building. A small, low window admits a feeble light gathered from the quadrangle, and a narrow aperture of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height in the east wall be-



SALMESTON GRANGE—VIEW FROM THE COURTYARD.

which they held. In the centre of the north wall a large, curious ruined cavity suggests the former existence of a fireplace.

Opening out of the quadrangle formed by the east end of the chapel and the residential portion of the building is another dark, low-roofed building, with a capacious fireplace at its western end. In the north wall, in proximity to the fireplace, is a small two-light, unglazed window of Perpendicular date, and high up in the same wall, at the eastern end, a doorway which, at some date previous to a

hind the door gives a glimpse into the adjoining premises.

Although the residential portion of the premises contain much work that is old, it has undergone interiorly at various periods much reparation and rearrangement. The earliest external portion is that which projects from the eastern face of the house, exhibiting the Early English character of building. The pointed gable of the third story which first meets the view has in its head a lancet window set midway between two circular open-

ings, and similar lancets in its north and south walls. The face of the middle story shows a central window of one light, with cinquefoiled head, and that of the ground floor a couple of small lancets set one on either side of the existing doorway.

The sole item of particular interest within the house is the curiously carved stone mantelpiece, set in the north wall of the principal upper room, to which a late fourteenth-century date has been assigned. The upper portion, which is castellated, has three projecting, turret-like ornaments, from 6 to 7 inches long, one central, one at either end. These decorations are arranged as a five-sided octagon surmounted by a castellation, and with a termination of a small boss of four arranged oak-leaves. The arch of the fireplace itself is of an ordinary character, with simple mouldings on the jambs, and triangles the spandrels of the head. Beneath the mantel and outside the jambs a carved wooden beading of seventeenth-century date has been inserted.

This Grange at Salmeston, lying as it did away from the smoke and bustle of Canterbury, within breathing space of the revigorating air of Margate, doubtless served (as did the Manor of Monkton for the Prior and monks of Christ Church) as a pleasant summer residence for the Abbot and monks of St. Augustine's. Many of the abbey charters are dated from this place, and hither also came the superior tenants of the monastery to do their bounden homage. Thus came William Sandyr on April 18, in the twenty-sixth year of King Henry VI., to do homage to George (Pensherst the 64th?), Abbot of Saint Augustine's, for half a fee in Westgate, which had accrued to him as heir of his deceased brother, John Sandyr.*

At the Dissolution of the monasteries in the thirtieth year of King Henry VIII. Salmeston was seized, with the other possessions of St. Augustine's, by the Crown. Here the possession of it stayed till the second year of Queen Elizabeth, who leased it for a term of years to the then lessee, E. Thwayts, who was bound as before to pay annually to the Vicars of St. John, St. Peter,

and St. Lawrence, in Thanet, two bushels of corn, and to the Vicar of Minster ten shillings, as well as all the charities and alms previously disbursed.* The next year the Queen, by letters patent, took several manors, lands, etc., parcel of the See of Canterbury, into her own hands, granting to the Archbishop and his successors several rectories, parsonages, and other premises in lieu of them. Salmeston, which appears among these latter, was then valued at the annual sum of £38 10s. 0½d., with the reprise out of it, of £8 yearly, to the Vicar of St. John, in Thanet, and of £4 yearly to the Vicar of Waltham.

Some writers have averred that from this circumstance Salmeston was frequently called "Salmeston Rectory," and supporting their view with the following fact, that on May 2, 1597, the Archbishop of Canterbury let Salmeston "Rectory" on lease to Henry Finch of Canterbury, at an annual rent of £38 10s. 1d., but exempting the advowson and timber from the lease.

But, on the other hand, it would appear that upon the separation of Minster Church from its chapelries at the so-called Reformation, Salmeston really became a vicarage, as all tithes of corn and grain within the parish of St. Laurence, one of the aforesaid chapelries, were appropriated to the two granges or parsonages of Newland and Ozengell, and the smaller tithes to *that* of Salmeston, which obligation would seem to have been discharged in the year 1806, when Ebbsfleet Yellows or Nooks Corners were discharged from the great tithes by modus of eight shock and nine sheaves of wheat and the same of barley, payable to the Vicar of Minster, as well as of all small tithes by modus of 10s., payable yearly to the *Vicar* of Salmeston Grange.

A survey, dated May 27, 1647, of this place made by the Parliamentary Commissioners, a record of which is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth (*Parliamentary Surveys*, vol. ii., p. 157), describes this "Rectorie of Salmestone

* Inrolments, Augmentation Office. In 1558, the last year of Philip and Mary, the Queen granted to the Archbishop the right of patronage of several rectories and vicarages, among which was that of Salmeston cum Deane. See Wilkins' *Councils*, vol. iv., p. 177.

* *Black Book of Canterbury*, Cotton MSS., Faustina A. 1, fol. 36a; *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xii., pp. 360-365.

Grange" as consisting of (1) a mansion house of stone, tiled, containing twelve rooms (six above and six below stairs); (2) an old chapel, then used as a barn, built of stone and tiled; (3) a fothering-yard, on the east side of the house, fenced partly with mud walls and partly housed, wherein stood two fair barns, one of them being tiled, and containing eight bays with two coves, the other thatched with four bays with two coves; (4) one stable and hen-house, thatched, together with a well-house and fother-house upon the said yard; (5) one granary, tiled; (6) one pound, in the east end of the said yard, called the Bishop's Pound, with mud walls, wherein the parishes of St. Peter's, St. John's, and Birchington, upon occasion of trespass, impound their cattle; (7) forty-eight acres of glebe, partly chalk, partly loam, abutting upon land belonging to the heirs of Mr. Richard Norwood and of John Tomlyn, towards the east. (8) Also the tithes. All this rectorial property was then in the occupation of Sir Edward Scott, Knight of the Bath, and Robert Scott, Esq., by lease from George, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated June 17, 1629, at a yearly rent of £38 10s. 1d.

The estimated value of the property, as made by the Commissioners at this time, was £520 per annum.

A curiosity of the aforesaid lease is that it contained a clause to the effect that a remnant of the old monastic hospitality* should be maintained by the lessee—viz., that in addition to the above-stated rent he was to give yearly to every poor person, up to the number of four-and-twenty, applying for them, nine loaves of bread and eighteen herrings—six from the respective parishes of Minster, St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Laurence's—in the first and in the middle week of Lent; to distribute two ells, or, *i.e.*, twelve yards of flannel blanket annually to four poor persons, each from Minster parish and its three chapelries; to give twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, during the three months intervening between the Feasts of the Invention (or Finding) of the Holy Cross (May 3) and of St. John the Baptist (June 24), to each

* All transfers of monastic lands put an obligation on their new owners of keeping up the old hospitalities dispensed by the monks, an obligation relieved in the time of the Stuarts.

and every poor person of Thanet coming to Salmeston a dish of peas; to deliver annually to the Vicars of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Laurence's two bushel of wheat apiece, and to pay to the Vicar of Minster ten shillings per annum.*

This curious remnant of mediæval charity was many years since commuted into a money payment, annually distributed to the poor.



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

I. CAIRO TO ASSIOUT.

January, 1902.

EUR dahabeah, the *Istar*, is named after a highly-attractive goddess of ancient days. She was most appreciated in Assyria. The Jews called her Astaroth, and gave the poor lady a bad name, possibly a calumny. The Greeks were more polite, and gave her a pretty name—Astarte. Her portrait, embroidered on gauzy canvas, hangs at our drawing-room entrance. She is the only lady on board, so I must speak respectfully of her as the guardian-genius of her pretty namesake, one of the best dahabeahs on the Nile. The embroidery was presented to my kind host by a lady friend, who enlarged it from an ancient portrait of Istar, which may have been an authentic likeness.

After leaving Cairo the panorama of pyramids seen from the Nile is very fine, and continues for twenty or thirty miles. Many of them are now mere heaps of ruins, though underneath some of the piles of confused stones the ancient royalties still repose, for all have not been opened, unless adventurous robbers of 3,000 years ago may have tunneled from without, in their search for gold and jewels. We pass the great pyramid-plateau of Gizeh, with the finest of all monuments, and the oldest of their class. Then a

* *Domestic State Papers, Queen Elizabeth*, vol. cclxxvii., No. 101.

succession of angular structures at regular intervals, arranged along the desert terrace, some three or four miles from the river. Each one once contained the mummy of a King, and some may still hold the remains, and the treasures buried with him for his use in the world to come.

One great pyramid then comes in sight, the step-pyramid of Sakkarah, and many heaps of stones around it, once pyramids like it. But while some superstitious veneration for the King who sleeps below the terraced monument caused it to be spared, all the rest have been used as stone quarries long ago. One of these heaps was opened up in recent days, and was found to contain the coffin and remains of a great King named Unas, who lived 5,000 years ago and more. It contains interesting inscriptions, but at its best was a small affair when compared with the great stepped pyramid still standing near. It is not certainly known who built this one, but it seems a thousand years earlier than any other, and its workmanship is poor in comparison with the rest of those built of stone.

Some miles southward we see the remains of two other pyramids, which at present have the appearance of great Irish turf-stacks. These were built of sun-dried brick, but were anciently plated with polished slabs of limestone—almost like fine white marble. All this was stolen from them long ago. But De Morgan found the outer courses of the marble slabs buried in the sand beyond the remaining core of crumbling dirt-coloured bricks. He also found the tombs of princesses of the great Twelfth Dynasty, with their golden and precious stone ornaments, value for £70,000. Their royal fathers' tombs must have had much greater treasures, but these had been rifled by robbers in ancient times. There are two stone pyramids near this, which have never been opened.

We sail along some twenty miles, and then another grand pyramid comes in sight, and, as the river winds greatly, we see it for an entire day—sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. This is a noble structure, the Pyramid of Medum. It is entirely built of stone, and the workmanship is superb. Only the central core has been left. It is too well built to be easily quarried away. It is much

older than the pyramids of Gizeh, and from its commanding position must have been the first object of them all, when perfect.

It has been used as a quarry for 2,000 years, and yet is still an imposing monument. Now you will be tired of pyramids, and I have wasted space on them, while there was a light wind. Now a north wind comes at last, our great sails fill, and we speed along, passing great sugar factories, which are now very busy, the canes being ripe, and a great crop all over Egypt this season. Steam-tugs—little things about 30 feet long—drag each a dozen of heavily-laden gyassas, each with a small crowd of natives in blue, white, or red robes, and with white turbans, the group of vessels making the great river's wide bed picturesque. When the wind is favourable the gyassas need no tug, they fly before the breeze, their white wings spread, making a pretty effect, as if a flock of great birds were flying up and down the Nile.

Now one of Cook's tourist steamers passes us, her two-tiered decks thronged with passengers. Then a native funeral, the whole cortège being on a large Nile boat, her great sails spread over the turbaned mourners, the coffin covered with a green pall. They are sailing up the river to bury their dead, at a sanctified place, beyond Minieh, where their people have slept their last sleep for centuries. The cliffs now approach the river on the left, pierced by many ancient tombs. These are being quarried away rapidly. The demand for lime and building stone is now so great owing to Egypt's prosperity that the ancient houses of the dead have no respect paid them. Temples which existed nigh the river's bank have been thrown down, and the stones used for building sugar factories. Within the last five years this destruction of ancient monuments has been largely carried on without any interference of the Government. There are many quarries where no harm would be done at no great distance, but the ancient temples are newer, and nothing is sacred to the money-getting companies who own the sugar-mills. They are as destructive as Mehemet Ali, who would have destroyed the pyramid to build the Barrage had he not been told that newly-quarried stone would cost less. We pass frequently great mounds of bricks and tiles

marking the sites of forgotten cities, now completely deserted. . . .

Perverse south winds render our progress to the south impossible without the aid of a powerful steam-tug. This noisy modern adjunct is quite repellent to real Egyptian travellers, and we scorn its aid. We are in no hurry, and, as progress on the Nile is next to impossible—we have only made six miles in three days—we decide to land, and make a pilgrimage to the great mounds of rubbish which mark the site of the once great city of the god of letters, arts, and refinement. This was Hermopolis Magna of the Greeks and Romans, the Eshmunen of the Egyptians. It was sacred to Thoth, who was similar to the Hermes of the Greeks (the Mercury of the Latins).

So we take our felucca, and row up the river to Roda, which is a busy town, the seat of one of the greatest sugar manufactories in the country. It is in the midst of a very fertile district. All the land hereabouts produces three crops in the year, and when the great reservoir is completed, and perennial irrigation is established, four annual crops will be possible.

The factory at Roda employs all the people of the town. It is in full work by night and day, and on every day of the week, apparently. We found the harvest of the district in full activity. The entire land is at this season covered with rich crops of sugar-cane, and a most picturesque scene of busy industry was going on. Railway-lines are laid all over the vast estate, and hundreds of trucks and many puffing locomotives were moving about the full and empty waggons.

The men, women, and children were busy cutting, gathering, and stripping the leaves from the fine canes, each about 6 feet long, and piling them on camels and donkeys, which conveyed them to the trucks, where men piled the canes in square, tidy loads, as much as each waggon could bear. (I was glad to see that engines and trucks were all of British manufacture.) The sugar-cane cultivation extends for miles. Our way lay along a pretty stream of rippling surface, lined with mimosas bursting into blossom. This is a branch of the great Ibrahimieh Canal. The sugar-cane needs constant irrigation at the early stages of its growth, and this canal, at

high-level, brought from the Nile many miles higher up, waters all this fertile district by gravitation. We crossed the wide canal itself, and its course is marked out by prosperous villages embosomed in groves of date-palms. Every field we approached was crowded with willing workers—men and children, and women looking after their families—all so busy that not one looked up at us, and not one demand for baksheesh was made upon us for the entire day—a rare thing in Egypt. But the Egyptian people are becoming so rich, with constant employment for all, that a great change in this respect is coming over them. Even in Cairo now nobody asks for baksheesh unless he does something for you. When I first visited Egypt everyone held out the hand for this objectionable demand.

To resume my story, we walked through four or five miles of sugar-cane, and passed through crowds of busy reapers, gleaners, and packers of the rich crop. At length we reached our city. Mounds of ruin, 50 feet high, extended for a mile and more in length, and half a mile in width. The decayed mud-brick of which the houses were built, the broken pottery and dust of thousands of years, when packed closely together, settle down, under the burning sun of Egypt, into mounds of peculiar aspect, which are seen in many places all over the land. Nothing will grow on these mounds of rubbish, and yet, when they are hollowed out, the dirty-looking stuff being pulverized and spread over the fields acts as the most productive of manures. It is full of nitrates and phosphates, and the rich crops of the country we have travelled over are due to it. Consequently every ruined city (and the sites are almost always deserted and far from modern towns) is a mine of wealth to Sebak hunters, who dig it up, sift it, and carry the dirty dust away in bags on donkey-back to spread on the cultivated land. As a consequence the mounds of these lost cities, uninhabited for over 1,000 years, are gradually being carried off for fertilizing purposes. And so many ancient towns, buried deeply beneath decayed dwellings of the humble folks who succeeded their builders of many thousand years ago, are brought to light

Rumours had reached us that the Sebak diggers of Eshmunen had unearthed a temple of Sety II., who reigned 1180 B.C. We went to see it, and hoped that the news might be true. We not only found Sety's temple, and a most interesting inscription recorded on its walls, but two fine portraits of the Pharaoh himself, showing him to have been a very handsome young man, with a most intellectual countenance. This Sety was the son of Meremtah, the Pharaoh whose army perished in the Red Sea.

But another treat was in store for us. Within the last few days the Sebak diggers had unearthed the ruins of a far older temple, built by a much greater King. This was Amenemhat II. of the great Twelfth Dynasty, who lived 2,700 years before our era. The engraving of his name and titles is far finer than those of Sety, for in Egypt the art is better the further it goes back. As we were the first to see this piece of early work, we were rather pleased that being becalmed on the Nile had led us into such a piece of good fortune.

On our way homewards we saw the remains of a fine white stone colossal statue of Rameses the Great; but he is quite a modern King in comparison with Amenemhat II., as he lived 1,300 years later.

At this place there was fifty years ago one of the finest temples in Egypt, with columns over 50 feet in height, and almost quite perfect, with the original painting still adhering to them. This was wantonly destroyed by the engineers of Ismail or his father to provide stone for the great sugar factory at Roda. Not one of the beautiful carved and painted stones was left. The sculptures of much older date, which we saw to-day, were then buried 40 or 50 feet beneath the ruins of the old town, which had existed for 2,000 years over the temples of forgotten gods. This old city of Thoth, the patron of letters, is known to have had a library of importance, as it is alluded to in the inscriptions. I saw a number of papyri which were found in the ruins. They were only fragments, but one was an old Greek text, which I secured; the rest were of Arabic and Roman times, and all were broken into morsels.

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GIRGEH, January 3, 1902.

After varying fortunes, sometimes south wind, when we could not sail, sometimes no wind at all, and then strong north breezes, which carried our great sails flying along merrily, we reached Assiout, the ancient Lycopolis (the City of the Wolf). In old times it was, as now, the capital of the province, and always an important centre. Now it flourishes greatly, and since I last visited it many handsome houses have been built near the river, where a new quarter of the town has sprung up. The old town is about half a mile from the Nile, and the present population is 50,000, the largest in Upper Egypt.

The Secondary Dam of the great Nile Reservoirs is here, and is a handsome structure, nearly a mile long, and almost completed. It has 111 arches, each fitted with sluices, which will raise the Nile so as to supply water by gravitation for many miles, fertilizing lands all along the course of the Ibrahimieh Canal for more than 100 miles, and carrying an increased water-supply even to the Fayum, an oasis in the Libyan Desert. As this is a rainless land, the conservation and distribution of the sweet Nile water are the very life of the country, and this stupendous weir will repay its entire cost of a million sterling in a few years by the increased crops it will produce, all of which are the source of the public revenue. There is no industry in Egypt but agriculture. Assiout is the chief centre of the Coptic population, who are very interesting people, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and all the rest of the inhabitants are intruders, mostly of Arabic origin. The whole of the Nile Valley as far as Khartoum, and also Abyssinia, was Christian. St. Mark gets the credit of being its first Bishop, and the entire land shortly after embraced the new faith. They had comparatively a good time up till the Mohammedan conquest, although the Greeks and Romans persecuted them in the North, when fanatical sects of idolaters got the ascendancy.

Under Moslem rule the unfortunate Christians had a bad time of it, and would all have been offered the choice of death or accepting the religion of the false prophet—only their industry and their integrity made them good

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taxpayers, and being all able to read and write, they were found useful clerks and administrators. But every fanatic who came to the throne oppressed them, and there were frequent massacres. Many of them were enslaved. They were taxed doubly, and every petty annoyance was used to drive them from their faith. No Copt was allowed to ride a horse; and if he was riding a donkey, he must descend and bow to the ground before any Moslem he happened to meet. I dined at the house of a Coptic gentleman in Assiout. He told us how his great-grandfather, riding along the road, neglected to descend to salute a Moslem whom he met. He was arrested and beheaded on the spot. And this was no isolated case.

Since the laws were made alike for all, the Copts are at last having their innings. They are well-educated, clever people. They form the greater part of the Post-Office, railway, and legal officials, and are much sought for by merchants as clerks. Here in Assiout they flourish exceedingly, and are becoming the principal owners of land and property of all sorts. I dined at two houses of Christian gentlemen at Assiout. The one whose grandfather was punished so capitally is the most successful native barrister in Egypt. He is the owner of large estates, the greater part of which is land which has been reclaimed from the desert. I sailed past his property to-day for nearly a mile.

Before leaving Assiout we climbed to the mountain near the town, where the tombs of the old Kings of the Tenth Dynasty are still to be seen, vast chambers hewn in the rock, covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, unfortunately much defaced. But I found the cartouche of King Ka-meri-ra, who lived B.C. 3106, and of whom nothing more is yet known. The view from this point is splendid: the wide, rich level of cultivated land, with the Nile winding through it; the great city at our feet an island in the midst of a sea of brilliant green, for the wheat and barley are growing fast. Far away the great Dam spans the wide river, a mile of masonry.



A Mediæval Charm.

BY FLORENCE ANNA LUDDINGTON.

SOMETIMES, out of the dim and distant past, there fall into our hands tokens of forgotten things. Like the dust that lights on snowy peaks from far-off worlds, they, too, are bolts shot from the blue to which distance lends enchantment, and we handle them wonderingly and with awe.

Lately, looking through the treasures in a friend's cabinet, a ghost of a long-buried usage greeted us with its far-away voice. A small round case, rather larger than a cartridge, and much of the same shape, japanned in dark brown, with faint traces of a pattern of tiny flowerets just visible. It contained a parchment roll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and nearly 3 feet long, closely covered with words in the language of the earlier half of the fifteenth century. It had been handed down to the present owner with the tradition that it was a Pope's Bull, but a slight examination showed that there was no trace of it ever having had attached to it the *bulle*, or seal, from which such documents derive their name, and the contents, which were easily deciphered, showed it to be no more a Papal Bull than an Irish Bull.

The clear and bold handwriting, or rather hand-painting, of those days, so much more legible than most of our modern handwritings, is easy to read, and even without much knowledge of monkish Latin or mediæval English the meaning of the curious words and quaint phrases was plain, and it was quickly identified as one of those "charms" which once were so generally popular.

Linger for a moment on the word which gave to such things a name, and see how much was implied by the trifles which we now hang without rhyme or reason on a watch-chain, or the epithet which we so carelessly bestow. Like all words which express an old and universal idea, "charm" has changed its form and meaning but little. In its early days, as now, it covered a wide field, and included many uses. Derived from *carmen*, for *casmen*, a song of praise, it combined the spells which music weaves with the supernatural powers of religious incantations.

Later, the two became disassociated. Milton uses the word to express melody and song:

With charm of earliest birds.

And all the while harmonious sounds were heard
Of chiming strings and charming pipes.

Chaucer gives us its occult meaning:

Charmeresses, or old witches.

Our use of the word "charming" to-day, allied as it is to fascinating—from *fascinare*, to enchant—even though expressing a welcome bewitchment, is closely associated with the arts of the enchantress. Does it not imply the working of spells and wonders rather than to please in more simple ways?

So "charms" were the emblems and the instruments of wonder-working powers, the means of bringing about difficult or otherwise impossible things, whether for good or evil, miraculous—from *miraculum*, anything wonderful—in their spells; and their number was legion. Beginning with the magic symbols of all the early religions, such as "the wondrous egg," and "the lucky bead" of the Druids, the belief in charms spread gradually to a faith in the power of natural objects, birds, animals, plants, sticks and stones, relics of persons and their bones, anything and everything to which any slightest foundation of truth attributed any sort of virtue, and many also to which even this could not be traced, were endowed with powers of enchantment. And in the Middle Ages, which in some ways were so dark, and in others so enlightened, these had accumulated so numerous and were multiplied to such a degree that the cult of such things reached the turning-point, and, becoming ridiculous, was its own undoing. Hollow stones hung up in stables "to prevent the nightmare"; chips of gallows against agues; the hand of a murderer—called "the hand of glory"—which rendered the bearer invisible, and was much used by housebreakers; the touch of the dead; the names of saints—among which, as in the charact I quote here, the names of the three kings of Cologne, or the three wise men of the East—were particularly efficacious; love philtres in endless variety; spiders, frogs, eels, and many other creatures; stones, including

such unknown kinds as "the eagle stone," and special baubles like "the Lee stone"; amulets; branches of trees; moonwort "to open keyholes, and to loosen the shoes from horses' feet"; rue against witchcraft; bay against lightning; such-like silly fancies innumerable soon brought the use of charms into disrepute, and towards the end of the sixteenth century we begin to find it severely censured. Thus, in 1593, one in authority writes forbidding "use of any charmes in gadening of herbes, or hangynge of scrowes about man, or woman, or child, or beest for any sicknesse, with any scripture or figures and *carecles*; but if it be pater noster, ave, or the crede, or holy wordes of the gospel, or of holy writ, for devocion nat for curioustie, and only with the token of the holy crosse." In that rare work, "The Burnynge of St. Paul's Church in London," published in 1561, we find, "They be superstitious that put holinesse in St. Agathe's Letters for burnynge houses, lyghtening," etc.

The written charms, or characts, such as those alluded to here, were probably sanctioned, if not issued, by the Church, and appealed even to the most reverent and best-educated persons of the time. As in so many of the herb charms, or cures, for which it is heartrending to remember how the wise women were persecuted and put to death as witches, there was a foundation of truth, so in these written amulets there is, in the acknowledgment of the sovereign power of God, an appreciation, though in travestie, of the miracle-working power of faith. Directly or indirectly these attribute their virtue to Divine power, and, either through the mediation of saints or directly by words of holy writ, aim at bringing the possessor in touch with the mysteries of prayer and praise.

Here is one that is quoted as "A charm or Protection found in a linen purse of Jackson, the murderer and smuggler, who died a Roman Catholic in Chichester Gaol."

Sancti tres Reges
Gaspar, Melchior, Belthasar
Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora
Mortis Nostræ.

Ces billets ont touche aux trois testes de SS. Roys a Cologne. Ils font pour les voyageurs contre les malheurs de chemins, maux de teste, mal caduque, fievres, sorcellerie, toute sorte de malefrice, et morte subite.

Sometimes they were accompanied by admonitions which might produce in the wearer such behaviour as to bring about in itself the desired result—as, for instance, in one “to draw out yren in a quarell, sey this charme five times in the worship of the five woundeyes of Chryste.” It is easy to imagine that the phase of feeling induced by following such a train of meditation would conduce to peace-making. But more often they were so interwoven with superstitious fancies, with the relics of pagan worship, with astrological signs, and other foolish devices and beliefs, that the good in them was buried in a mass of corrupt practice and dark superstition. Lord Northampton, writing in 1583, says: “One of the Reysters which served under the French Admirall at Poicters was found, after he was dead, to have about his neck a purse of taffata, and within the same a piece of parchment full of semicircles, tryangles, etc., with sundrie shorte cuttes and shreddings of the psalmes, Deus Misereatur, etc.” Very often they claim to be “a letter written by Chryste,” or “brought by an Angel from Heaven.” It is little wonder that when the reaction came such garbled and motley fantasies should have been discountenanced by the Church that had formerly sanctioned them, and that one of the first actions of the Reformation was not only to forbid, but also to destroy, such documents wherever found. It is, therefore, not surprising that very few of these characts, or written charms, have survived to delight the eyes of the collector of mediæval relics, though they must have been very general in their time. But this very scarcity lends them an additional interest.

The one I am permitted to describe here begins with a description of the virtues of the charm written in red letters, which runs thus:

Here begynneth the copy of the wryth that the Angel brought from Heuene on-to Saint Leo, the Pope of Rome, he to deliuer it to kyng Charlys, that tyme he went to the bataly (*sic*) ayens goddys enmijs. Ande he seyde tha it wolde saue hym that beryth thys lettere vp-on hym from alle his enmijs, bothe bodili and gostly & from fjr & water, & from thunder & leuenyng, & from alle wykkyd spiritys, & from false fyndys, & from drechyng & dremynge in a bodijs slepyng & from alle maner of perelles bothe on londe & on water. Ande also he xalle not deye with-owtyn schryft & hoysl,

nor he xalle neuer haue the syknes of the feuer nor of the meselry nor of the fallyng euyle. Nor he xalle neuere be falsly dampnyde before no Iuge. Ande thow he were put in fjr to be brend or on a galow-tre to be hangyd, he xalle not deye that day if he haue thys lettere vp-on hym; nor he xalle neur haue wrath of lorde nor of ladye withoutyn gylt gret, nor he xalle neur mysfare in no nede. Ande also if a woman trauayl of chylde, do thys lettere on hyr & sche xalle be deliuerid, & the chylde xalle haue ryth schape name ande Cristendam, & the mothyrd gudde Puryficiaciun throw the vertu of these holy & blysfyl namys of owre lorde Ihesu Crist that folwyn.

Then there follows, in black letters, with a cross between each, a list of about one hundred names of God in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, followed by a prayer or miserere.

Ihesu + christe + Ihesus + christus + mesias + sother + Emanuel + sabaoth + Adonay + vnitas + veritas + omnipotens + homo + vsyou + saluator + caritas + tria + creator + Redemptor + sine fine + vnigenitus + fons + spes + salus + Sacerdos + ymas + Otheos + origo + manus + splendor + lux + gratia + flos mundus + ymago + paraclitus + columba + athenatos + corona + propheta + Humilitas + fortissimus + paciencia + kyros + yskyros + mediator + A. G. I. + Tetragramaton + caput + alpha + et oo + primogenitus + et nouissimus + panton + craton + ysus + esus + ego + sum + qui sum + agnus + ouis + vitulus + aries + serpens + leo + vermis + vnus pater + vnus filius + vnus spiritus sanctus + ely + eloy + lama zabatamy + via + virtus + veritas + vita + ortus + inicum + misericors + humilitas + trinitas + potestas + maiestas + deitas + deus + dominus + Agyos + princeps + dux + elyas + symeon + eleyson + anamzapta + lasper + fert + mirram + Thus + melchior + balthazar + auru + Hec tria que secum portauerit nomina regum Saluetur amor bo domni pietate caduco + Iesus nazerenus crucifixus rex iudeorum fili dei miserere mei amen + Iesu fili dauid miserere mei amen + Sana + salua me custodi me domine deus meus quia in te confido + Christus quia opus manuum tuarum sum ego + Michael + Gabriel + Raphael + Sariel + Zepiel + thobiel + raguel + brachiel + deus Abraham + deus ysaac + deus Iacob.

This was probably that part of the document which possessed the virtue of wonder-working properties, and it is obvious that the object of it was to fix the wearer's mind upon the idea, even if only the abstract idea, of a Deity all-good and all-powerful, and it is interesting to note how this is but a simpler form of the manner in which a popular philosophy of to-day is professing to work cures both moral and physical under the name of Christian Science.

Professor Skeat, writing to the *Modern Languages Quarterly Review*, considers that the dialect of this charm is that of the East

Midland, and he says: "The Pope mentioned is Pope Leo IV., and 'King Charles' is, of course, Charlemagne." By his kind permission I am allowed to give Professor Skeat's own translation of some of the obsolete or curiously spelt words: "*Wryth*, a Norman spelling of *wryt*, a writing (this spelling suggests that it is a copy of an older charm); from whence the italic *m* denotes a contraction, and so in other cases; *bataly*, error for *batayl*, a battle; *enmijs*, enemies, the *j* being an *i* with a slight tail to it; *leuenyng*, lightning; *fyndys*, fiends; *drechyng*, trouble or fright in one's sleep; *xalle*, shall; *hosyl*, houselling, reception of the Eucharist; *dampnyde*, condemned; *brend*, burnt; *with-outyn* *gyll gret*, unless he has committed great sin; *mysfare*, miscarry; *ryth*, Norman spelling of *ryght*, right; *gudde*, good (an unusual spelling); *folwyn*, follow.

"Some of the names are in correct or corrupt. A few may be explained, particularly *sotter* for *soter* (Greek), saviour; *vsyou* (? corrupt); *ymas* (? corrupt); *otheos* for *otheos* (Greek), God; *paraclitus* for *paracletos*, comforter; *kyros* for *kyrios*, lord; *yskyros* for *ischyros*, strong; *tetragram(m)aton*, the word of four letters; the Hebrew *Y(a)h-v(e)h*, Jehovah; *panton craton*, ruler of all; *ysus esus*, apparently variations of *Iesous*, Jesus; *ely*, *eloy*, etc., Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani; *Agyos* (Greek), holy; *eleyson*, have mercy; *anamzapta* (? corrupt); Jasper fert mirram, thus Melchior, Balthazar *auru(m)*, Hec tria que (*sic*) secum portauerit nomina regum, Saluetur a morbo domini pietate caduco—three hexameter lines referring to the three Kings of Cologne—i.e., 'Jasper brings myrrh, Melchior frankincense, Balthazar gold; whoever carries with him these three names of the kings shall be saved from the falling sickness by the Lord's care.'"

The reverse side of the script is also covered with writing, which may be a second charm for other emergencies, or a continuation of the first. But it is so worn as to be quite illegible till near the end, where it closes with an appeal to the virtues of the saints, a prayer, and verses 1-14 of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel.

... sanctus Iohannes me defendat Ab omni malo & periculo ab tribulatione & ab omnibus hostibus visibilibus & in-visibilibus hic & in futuro seculorum. Amen. Anna peperit mariam. Elyzabeth peperit

iohannem. Sint medicina mei. vulnera quinque dei. Sint medicina mei. pia crux & passio christi. In manus tuas domine comendo spiritum meum redemisti me domini deus veritis. Amen. Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis. In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti. Amen.

Inicium sancti euangelii S. Ioh. In principio, etc. (verses 1-14).



Notes on Some Derbyshire Fonts.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

II.—TISSINGTON AND BALLIDON.

AS will be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, the font at Tissington presents one of those freaks of the Norman sculptor which are constantly cropping up, not, perhaps, so much on fonts in Derbyshire as on tympana, of which the county possesses many queer specimens. The height of it is about 2 feet, and it is much mutilated round the top, as will be seen from Fig. 1. The mutila-



FIG. 1.

tions have been roughly filled with plaster. The interior, which is lined with lead, corresponds to the exterior in shape, the lining of lead being turned over the edge, so that it shows from the outside.

Below the font proper comes a broader circular moulding about 4 inches wide; the square base stone is comparatively modern.

On the side facing west (Fig. 1) is a most conspicuously large animal, whose name and origin can only be guessed at, for to all appearances its latter part ends off in a long,



FIG. 2.

serpent-like tail, which executes a flourish and then terminates in a well-tied knot. On the other side, the east (Fig. 2) are three creatures. On the right-hand side is a bird with spreading, fan-shaped tail and the beak of a bird of prey. The poor thing only possesses one leg, so we must imagine that the bloated monster behind it has just devoured its other. This creature either ends off in a tail like the one on the other side the font, or, as appears on the extreme left of Fig. 2, it is just nibbling the nose of a queer, timid-looking little creature behind it, which possesses a long neck. It appears as if the sculptor had been abroad, and was so much impressed with the new animals he saw that he tried to reduce them to the limits of this font; this little creature on the left might be a giraffe—viz., the long neck. But on the whole we think this animal to be the bloated monster's trefoiled tail, one leaf of which is gone (that on the left), and a mark on the stone makes the right-hand leaf look like a pointed head with a large eye in the centre. The top leaf forms the ears. The delicate little mouth of the bloated monster does not look like devouring a giraffe. If this neck-like thing is the monster's tail, it comes between his hind

legs. May not this monster be a lion, for the head cannot be meant to be solid, as his little thin fore-legs could not support it if it were? What is more likely is that this abnormally thick neck is his mane.*

BALLIDON.

This font is a puzzle. No writers we have seen the works of say much about it; they fight shy of it, and some do not even mention it, yet for all that it is very interesting.

Its height is 3 feet 1 inch, with a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches. Its shape is like a chalice, and is octagonal. Fig. 3 gives a view of the south side.

To all appearances the carver of the font, which, by the way, seems to belong to the Decorated period, found it simpler to turn it upside down to do the finer work, so in the upper part everything is topsy-turvy down to the third row. On the extreme left is an uncharged shield, then a blank panel,

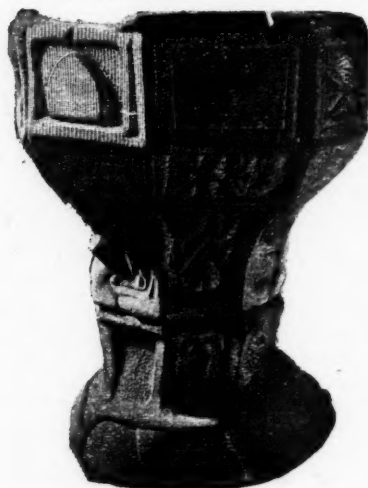


FIG. 3.

followed by a mass of foliage in the next division. These show in Fig. 3.

To continue the top row, not shown, we come to a curious human head and shoulders,

* This font lay outside the church till the church itself was restored.

pointing with its right arm to the other side of the panel filled by a blank space, perhaps meant to be a book or picture, with some straight lines incised on it. The next panel contains an uncharged shield, and the following one a three-light piece of tracery, from which we may fix the date as of the Decorated period. This cannot be seen from the photograph. The second row has foliage all the way round till we come to the panel under the uncharged shield. Here is a square on which are carved sixteen little round knobs, arranged in lines of four. Foliage again follows this.

The third row is completely filled with foliage of a nondescript character. Below this there is a break in the font, the lower part or base being carved on a separate stone. The first panel contains nothing, the second some foliage with *square* leaves, ditto the third, the fourth contains something in the shape of an attenuated pear, the fifth is vacant, and No. 6 resembles No. 4.

The lowest row begins with shields right way up, and ends with a resemblance to a bunch of grapes. The font is much mutilated on the south-west side, as may be seen in Fig. 3. The north side is not shown, as it is very hard to photograph, for the chapel of Ballidon is only 17 feet 6 inches wide, and well filled with pews all round the font, except on the west side, where there is a most annoyingly placed window.



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Concluded from p. 233.)

REMUNERATION TO THE FINDER.



GRANTED treasure trove, without doubt the finder has no legal claim to remuneration. Remuneration is a matter of grace, and a solatium to be given or withheld at discretion. In practice, however, since a strict application of the law which permits of the seizure of treasure trove without reward to the finder led to the destruction of relics of antiquarian

and historical value—and this in spite of the severe penalties for fraudulent concealment—the practice arose of rewarding finders. The rules in force at present upon this point are contained in a circular issued by the Treasury on August 27, 1886. They run as follows :

Their Lordships, with a view to encourage the finders of coin and ornaments to notify the fact of their discovery to the Government, are ready to modify their existing regulations ; and to return to the finders, who fully and promptly report their discoveries and hand over the same to the authorities, the coins and objects which are not actually required for national institutions, and the sums received from such institutions as the *antiquarian* value of such of the coins or objects as are retained and sold to them, subject to the deduction of a percentage at the rate, either

- (1) Of 20 per cent. from the antiquarian value of the coins or objects retained, or
- (2) A sum of 10 per cent. from the value of all the objects discovered, as may hereafter be determined.

This arrangement is tentative in character ; and the complete right of the Crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure trove is preserved.

It must be admitted that the Treasury by this circular has intimated an intention of acting with liberality, though an inclination might be present to others "to look the gift horse in the mouth."

As regards Scotland, down to the year 1859 no compensation was accorded finders except in an uncertain way, but at that time the Crown proclaimed its willingness to give the actual or intrinsic value of treasure trove to the finders.

In Ireland the Treasury expressed its willingness, by a circular dated 1861, to pay to the finders "of ancient coins, gold, or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity," the full value of the articles delivered up.

THE CONCEALMENT OF TREASURE TROVE.

As we have seen, treasure trove is the property of the Crown or its grantee. Consequently, then, its appropriation or detention by an unauthorized person can be looked upon in the same way as when other property to which a person is not entitled is being dealt with. There may be no offence whatever committed, as, for example, when for the sake of preserving treasure trove its temporary custody is assumed ; or a right only to damages for detention, as when, in a disputed case,

treasure trove is wrongfully withheld from its true owner. When, however, treasure trove is fraudulently concealed from the Crown, a misdemeanour is committed. The criminal aspect of its concealment is summed up thus:

Everyone commits a misdemeanour who conceals from the knowledge of our Lady the Queen the finding of any treasure—that is to say, of any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion, hidden in ancient times, and in which no person can show any property. It is immaterial whether the offender found such treasure himself or received it from a person who found it, but was ignorant of its nature (Stephen's *Dig. Crim. Law*, art. 342).

Formerly the penalty was death, but by the time of Edward III. it was altered to fine and imprisonment. At the present day, for misdemeanours at common law, of which the fraudulent concealment of treasure trove is one, the imprisonment, although without hard labour, may be unlimited. The ordinary statutory maximum term, however, is two years. As regards punishment by fine, the court at common law may impose as part, or the whole, of a sentence for misdemeanour a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture. Excepting *Magna Charta*, an article of which is directed against excessive fines, there is no general statutory limit to the amount of fines (Archbold's *Pleading, etc., in Criminal Cases*, 22nd ed., pp. 212, 213).

In this connection, the cases of *Reg. v. Thomas and Willett* (ix. Cox's *Crim. Cas.*, 376), and *Reg. v. Toole* (xi. Cox's *Crim. Cas.*, 75), are usually referred to. The reports contain much modern legal information relating to the offence of concealing treasure trove. It will be remembered that in the former case worked gold to the value of £530, which was found in 1863 while ploughing near Hastings, was sold by the finder for old brass. The purchasers were convicted of concealing treasure trove. In the case of *Reg. v. Toole*, silver plate and coins to the value of £14 were discovered when digging a sewer in 1866 in Co. Dublin. The labourer who found the treasure was convicted.

THE DISPOSAL OF TREASURE TROVE.*

On English treasure trove reaching the Treasury, it is usually transmitted to the

* Museum Committee, 1898: minutes of evidence, *passim*.

officials at the British Museum, when a report of the bullion or intrinsic value of the objects is furnished to the Treasury. When the objects are such as fall within the scope of the Museum's requirements, their archaeological value is calculated, and a statement made as to the wants of the Museum or of other similar institutions. When retained by the Museum they are paid for by the Museum authorities.

In Scotland, where there is no special law of treasure trove, the maxim *Quod nullius est, fit domini Regis*, being supreme, endeavours are made to retain articles of Scottish origin or associated sentimentally with, or of peculiar interest to, Scotland in the National Museum of Antiquities.

As regards discoveries in Ireland, apparently the position of the Royal Irish Academy is much the same as that of the British Museum in respect of English treasure trove. After the receipt of the objects by the Academy, they are deposited in the collections in the National Museum of Science and Art. As in the case of Scotland, endeavours are made to retain in Ireland archaeological objects specially associated with that country.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Space will not permit of an adequate discussion of the various suggestions propounded from time to time for an amelioration of the present condition of the law. In this series of articles the obscurities and uncertainties of the law have been made sufficiently apparent. To deal effectively with the law, and place it upon a basis consonant with present-day needs, requires an amending and a consolidating statute. Owing to the extreme improbability of legislative action in this direction, and to the cost of obtaining judge-made law, it rests with public opinion to influence and assist His Majesty's Treasury in its interpretation of the doubtful utterances of the law. Practically by this means alone can the requirements of modern views and sentiment be realized.

One or two of the topics which in this connection are constantly demanding attention require a reference. On the discovery of treasure, or on the holding of an official

inquiry, it would be advantageous if a notification could be made to some public body or society, whose duty, perhaps voluntarily undertaken, would be to watch the case with the view to a settlement of the law, and upholding, if need be, the rights of the parties interested.

In rural districts there seems to be almost a total ignorance among villagers of the existence of treasure trove law. Accordingly, valuable relics are sold or bartered for what at the moment they will fetch. It is eminently desirable that those who by their calling are the people most likely to find hidden treasure should know what they will receive on delivering it to the proper authorities. We should then hear less of the disposal of relics to interested wayfarers, with the consequent loss to national institutions. The cost of spreading the desired information would soon be met by the finds brought to the Treasury—finds of great antiquarian value that otherwise might be irretrievably lost.

A simple plan that commends itself is for the Post Office to promulgate the information by means of notices and hand-bills. At the same time, with a minimum of expense, it could undertake the reception of articles that *prima facie* are treasure trove. The depositors, by long experience with the Post Office authorities, would feel confident that their just claims, whether to ownership or reward, would be promptly recognised.

As regards the Crown agents employed for the collection of alleged treasure trove, the services of the police are often requisitioned. It is very questionable whether this practice should be continued—at any rate, from the point of view of the preservation of priceless relics for the nation. A knowledge that the police, who are usually associated with crime in its various forms, will intervene is often sufficient for the unthinking to prevent the divulgence of a discovery. Civil functionaries might well undertake the custody of treasure and the setting into motion of the machinery for a settlement of the questions arising from the discovery. Until the necessity arises, it seems a mistake for a finder of treasure to be visited by the police, and to that extent treated as a possible criminal.

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Of civil functionaries, untainted with the duty of searching out misdoers, may be mentioned rural and parish councils. As regards the larger governing bodies, the action of the London County Council might be copied. The Council when demolishing buildings offers as a reward to the finder of such objects of "geological or archaeological value" as are its own property their "real value" less 10 per cent. for expenses, the money on delivery of the articles to be paid "at once."

CONCLUSION.

The law of treasure trove, as it exists at the present time in England, has been set out here as fully as available space will permit. Many points of interest, however, both to the antiquary and to the lawyer, have been but touched upon. Yet sufficient has appeared to show the stagnation of the law for centuries, and that to realize the present condition of the law an examination into hoary records is essential.

It is always to be remembered that special circumstances may lead to a variation of principles that govern the majority of cases; but, in conclusion, the following brief summary will be found to embody practically all that the antiquary requires for every-day use.

Since so much depends upon an adequate knowledge of the surroundings of a find, it is of extreme importance that no steps shall be omitted by which this knowledge may be obtained at the earliest opportunity. Information should be first-hand, and should be sought for quickly before the constant repetition of answers to leading questions has converted what are mere inferences into "undisputed facts." Hearsay evidence must be treated with suspicion. Its main use should be to indicate the direction in which first-hand information is to be obtained, and of the nature of the information available.

On a discovery taking place, the question arises at once whether the subject is treasure trove. To settle this, it is necessary to determine whether the articles are of gold or silver. If they are not of these metals, or a conjunction of them with others, it is practically certain no claim will be made to them as treasure trove. Next, have the articles been

"hidden"—i.e., concealed with a view to their reclamation? This usually can be inferred only from a consideration of the nature of the articles themselves—e.g., bullion, coins, rings, and chains; or the place where they have been discovered—e.g., a sepulchre, house, castle, monastery, etc., or their sites. The nature of the soil, too, in which the articles have been found may be of importance. For instance, if the articles are found in a modern estuarine deposit, a fair presumption would be that they were the proceeds of a foundered or wrecked ship. Further, it may be necessary to inquire whether any person is known to have deposited the articles, or is likely to have done so, in which case he or his representatives may prove their ownership. Again, if the circumstances, either from the nature of the articles or from the place where they have been found, are such as to indicate with some certainty an accidental loss, or an abandonment by their owner, the articles are not treasure trove. If no presumption can be fairly made as to the intention of the former owner, it is questionable in whom the present ownership lies. On the finder retaining the articles, it is probable that the question of the true ownership could be settled only in a civil action brought for their recovery by the Crown or its grantee.

Finally, in a case of genuine doubt, an antiquary would be well advised not to be cajoled into parting with possession in response to a demand by an officer of the Crown, even though made in pursuance of an inquisition held by the coroner.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge included in their last sale of the season, on July 28 and 29, the following important items: Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, presentation copy to Lady Normanby, £21; Four Autograph Letters of Dickens to Lord Mulgrave, £32; Addison's *Remarks on Italy*, 1705, presentation copy to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, £13; Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, presentation copy

with an original drawing, £31; Baret's *Quadruple Dictionnaire*, 1580, £10 5s.; James Bellot's *French Grammar*, 1578, £14; Desainien's *French Schoolmaster*, 1573, £13; Elder's *Pearls of Eloquence*, 1655, £16; Halloet's *Dictionnaire*, 1572, £11 10s.; Thomasius's *Dictionarium*, 1596, £15; W. Thomas, *Principal Rules of Italian Grammar*, 1550, £13; Lamb's *Mrs. Leicester's School*, first edition, 1809, uncut, £58; *Beauty and the Beast*, n.d., £19 10s.; Baines's *Wars of the French Revolution*, extra-illustrated, 4 vols., 1817, £36; Nash's *Spanish Mandoline of Miracles*, 1609, £15; John Taylor's *Heads of All Fashions*, 1642, £47; Keats's *Endymion*, 1848, £40; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, 2 vols., 1807, £27; Thackeray's *A Leaf out of a Sketch-Book*, 1861, £45 10s.; Tennyson's *Poems*: by Two Brothers, large paper, 1827, £40; Pope's *Autograph MS.* of the First Draft of the *Pastorals*, £35; Ackermann's *Microcosm*, 1811, £25; Cowper *Correspondence* (43 letters), £205; Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, 1629, £111; Love's *Labour's Lost*, 1681, £82; *Romeo and Juliet*, 1637, £35; *Othello*, 1622, £104; *Annals of Sporting*, vols. 1-13, 1822-28, £46; *English Spy*, 2 vols., 1825-26, £28 10s.; Nichols's *Leicester*, 1796-1811, £86; Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, first edition, 1562-63, £120; Collection Spitzer, 7 vols., 1890-92, £45; Higden's *Polychronicon*, 1527, £34; Common Prayer, 1549, £79.—*Athenæum*, August 8.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Vol. xxxvi. (Third Series, Vol. xii.) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, which covers the session 1901-1902, has reached us. Like its predecessors, this portly volume of nearly 800 pages is well printed, profusely illustrated, and full of good matter. It opens with Sir Arthur Mitchell's jubilee address on the "Pre-History of the Scottish Area," covering the fifty years' work of the Society. Dr. Christison describes an extraordinary series of "Carvings and Inscriptions on the Kirkyard Monuments of the Scottish Lowlands," with some scores of illustrations, which include a curious collection of "Adam and Eve" stones. Another illustrated kirkyard paper is Mr. W. R. Macdonald's "Heraldry in some of the Old Churchyards between Tain and Inverness." A full account is given of the "Excavation of the Roman Station at Inchtuthil, Perthshire," which was undertaken by the Society in 1901, the Hon. J. Abercromby dealing with the history of the site and the nature of the excavations, Mr. T. Ross describing the plans, and Dr. Anderson adding comments on the various articles found. A very full and valuable paper is that by Dr. T. H. Bryce, on the "Cairns of Arran: A Record of Explorations, with an Anatomical Description of the Human Remains discovered," a contribution of much anthropological interest. Another long and important paper is Mr. F. R. Coles's report on "Stone Circles in certain parts of Aberdeenshire," which is a continuation of his previous researches and reports on the same subject. Mr. T. Ross sends notes on certain "Sculptured Stones with Chariots," including the Camelon stone figured in the *Antiquary* for 1902, p. 35. Among the other very numerous

papers, long and short, may be mentioned "Douglas, Percy, and the Cavers Ensign," by the Earl of Southesk; "Notes on a Set of Five Jet Buttons," by Dr. Robert Munro; "Notice of the Exploration of a Cairn of the Bronze Age at Greenhill, Fife," by Mr. A. Hutcheson; and the "King's Cellar" at Limekilns," by Mr. Alan Reid. The illustrations throughout the volume are not only extremely numerous, but most valuable in elucidating the text.

We have also received Vol. iv., part 3, of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society* containing the Report for 1901-1902, together with the Index, Table of Contents, etc., for Vol. iv. The statement of account shows that this excellent society is in a sound financial position.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual gathering was held at York, under the presidency of Sir George J. Armytage, from July 21 to 27. On the first day, Tuesday, 21st, after the Lord Mayor had welcomed the Institute, Sir George Armytage gave his presidential address, the vote of thanks being moved in an amusing speech by Sir H. Howorth, and seconded by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B. In the afternoon the Minster and adjacent buildings were inspected under the guidance of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. At the evening meeting Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., read a paper on "York Plate and Goldsmiths." The second day, 22nd, was beautifully fine. Visits were made to Howden, Selby, and Wressle Castle. At Howden the church, once one of the most dignified and beautiful in England, is now partially in ruins, only the nave and transepts being intact. Under the guidance of Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., who has the work of restoration and preservation in hand, the visitors were enabled to gather what the beautiful edifice was like in the days of old. After luncheon the party had a most delightful drive of four miles to Wressle Castle. These ruins are very picturesquely situated on the banks of the Derwent. They are very interesting from the fact that they are a fine example of the period of transition from military to domestic architecture. The Castle was built in the reign of Richard II., and belonged to the great family of Percy. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the Parliamentarians, and in 1648 fifteen men were employed to demolish the stronghold. The ruins were described by Mr. Bilson. Sir H. Howorth also spoke, and in the course of his remarks explained that a mistake was often made with regard to the object of moats. No doubt in embattled and fortified houses they were meant for protection, but in a vast number of cases they were used not for protection, but as ponds in which to keep a store of fresh-water fish. Dr. Hutchinson, who was engaged in inquiries with regard to leprosy, had traced it to the eating of bad fish. The long fasts in Lent compelled people in villages to salt the fish, which turned bad, and consequently every village had its leper-house. The Reformation did away with leprosy.

The mediæval scourge of scurvy also disappeared with the leprosy. This disease was caused by eating badly-salted meat in the winter, when people were unable to keep cattle. The diseases were not caused by bad drains, but by bad food. The party next proceeded to Selby, where the magnificent Abbey Church was described by Mr. Micklethwaite. In the evening Mr. Haverfield gave an address on "Roman Yorkshire."

Thursday, 23rd, was again splendidly fine. The day's excursion was to Bolton and Middleham Castles. At Bolton Mr. St. John Hope was a very efficient guide. A drive through Bolton Park brought the visitors to Leyburn, where lunch was served, and the party afterwards left for Middleham Castle, once the residence of Kings and the Kingmaker, and known as the Windsor of the North. Mr. St. John Hope again acted as guide, and said that its predecessor stood upon the hill at the back, and was one of the moated mounts they had reason to believe formed a great series of blockhouses which the Conqueror planted about the country. The first Middleham Castle on the hill never had any masonry about it, and was fortified with nothing but wood, and a century elapsed before the one they were visiting was erected. Mr. Hope commented upon the building of the tower within the space surrounded by the outer walls, and said that if the tower were out of the way, they would have a plan almost exactly like Wressle and Bolton. The outer work was apparently begun about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the chapel, which was added to the tower, though built in the fourteenth century, was in the Norman manner. After the death of Richard III. it passed into the hands of the Crown. Sir H. Howorth pointed out that a great deal of this most interesting castle is in imminent danger, and requires immediate attention if it is to be saved from absolute decay. The destructive if picturesque ivy has found a lodging in the very entrails of the building, and great masses of masonry hang by mere adhesion to the walls. Any winter a frost, a thaw, and a big storm may reduce a great part of the remains of Middleham to a heap of loose stones. At the evening meeting Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D., read a paper on "College Caps and Doctors' Hats."

The fourth day, 24th, was occupied by a perambulation of the ancient city of York, visits being paid to many of the churches, to Clifford's Tower, the Merchant Adventurers' Hall, Fossgate, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, etc. At night there was a reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Guildhall.

Saturday, 25th, was delightfully bright and sunny. Visits were paid to Conisborough Castle, Roche Abbey, and Tickhill Castle and Church. At Conisborough Castle, the scene of a dramatic episode in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Mr. St. John Hope acted as guide, and gave an instructive address. At Roche Abbey, once a home of the Cistercians, the precincts are approached by a vaulted gateway of two aisles, with a room above it, but, beside the ground plan and the bases of the walls and pillars of the nave, there remain only the entrance-gate, the nave of the church, Early English, and the piers of the tower. Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., in a short address, said the Abbey was one of the finest examples of the

period. It was founded in 1147, twelve monks from Durham, after wandering about, settling down in that rocky place, part of the manor of Maltby. In 1343 the Earl of Surrey, admiring the beauty of the structure, gave them one of the churches in the neighbourhood. Matilda, Countess of Cambridge, in 1440, who had her principal residence at Conisborough, wished to be buried in the Abbey of Roche, "in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, before her image, in the south part of the church of the monastery, and I will that a stone of alabaster may lie above my grave, raised up like a tomb, with an image, the fashion of which I leave to my executors." Of that tomb nothing had been found. The Abbey was suppressed in 1539, and was allowed to go to ruin in the usual way, being used as a quarry for the neighbourhood, and then "Capability Brown" came into those parts and promptly levelled down the abbey, leaving only those masses of ruins. It was hoped to complete the excavations as far as the main buildings were concerned before long. It was a very good example of a Cistercian church, consisting of a presbytery, transept, two chapels, and a nave with eight bays. The block of the high altar still remained. The north wall of the presbytery was magnificent fourteenth-century work, and in the nave were tombstones of a late date. In the floor was a very fine example of a floor drain. Its purpose was not clear, but it had been suggested that it was to take away holy water. Sir H. Howorth and M. Camille Eulart also spoke. At Tickhill Castle, a Norman stronghold, Mr. St. John Hope was cicerone.

The final excursion of the Institute, on Monday, 27th, was, unfortunately, marred to some extent by the frequent heavy showers of rain. The place visited was the famous Carthusian Priory at Mount Grace, where Mr. Micklethwaite read a paper on "The Carthusian Monks and their Life." Mr. St. John Hope took the party round the ruins.

The annual summer excursion of the THOROTON SOCIETY, the local archaeological society of Nottingham, was made the occasion of a visit to the district lying to the south-east of the town. The Early English church of All Saints at Gedling was first visited. A feature of this church is the exceptional entasis of the spire; there is also a low side-window and ancient effigy of a deacon in stone. Gonalston was next visited. There was a fourteenth-century church here until 1853, when it was almost entirely rebuilt. Here are three stone effigies, probably those of members of the De Hertz family; the oldest is in a complete suit of mail armour (1250). The chancel floor is two steps lower than the level of the nave. At Hoveringham there is a Norman tympanum representing St. Michael and the Church. The font is very old, and was originally a water-stoup from Thurgarton Priory, which is only a short distance away. The Early English Church which existed here was most unwarrantably pulled down in 1865. Much of its window tracery may now be seen embellishing the gardens of the neighbouring villas. There is an alabaster tomb to Sir Robert Gouxhill and his wife, who was Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, and widow of the Duke of Norfolk. This has suffered severely at the hands of the destroyers of the old church. Crossing the river Trent, the Rector of East

Bridgford described his church, which is in course of being well restored. This place is associated with the Romans, as the Fosseway runs near by, and the old Roman station of Margidunum was about a mile away. Shelford was the next place of call. This parish is full of memories of the Cromwellian wars. The manor and the Church were both strongly held by the King's troops under Colonel Philip Stanhope, who was killed when the Parliamentary troops under Colonel Hutchinson, the Governor of Nottingham Castle, attacked and carried the manor. The soldiers who garrisoned the church tower were smoked out, and had to surrender. It was in Shelford that an Austin Priory was built, in the time of Henry I., by Ralph de Hanselin, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin. In the time of Henry VIII. the site passed to Sir Michael Stanhope, and continues still in the hands of his descendants. The last place visited was Holme Pierrepont, so closely identified with the illustrious family of Pierrepont since the time (Edward I.) when Sir Henry Pierrepont married the heiress of Manvers. There are some fine tombs and monuments to that family in the church, several of alabaster, which material was so largely used for this purpose in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. A well illustrated volume of the *Transactions* of this Society will very shortly be issued.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A BOOK OF EXMOOR. By F. J. Snell, M.A. With sixty-five illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1903. 8vo., pp. xiii, 339. Price 6s.

Mr. Snell, whose name will be familiar to readers of the *Antiquary*, divides his book into five parts: The Story of the Forest, Animals, Dialect, Folk-Lore, and Worthies. Each is rich in interest. Few men have known Exmoor longer or more intimately than Mr. Snell, and this personal knowledge he turns to excellent account in the book before us. The early history of the Forest is briefly but satisfactorily sketched, including a most readable chapter on "Forest Law and Forest Life." A chapter on "The Doones" shows that Blackmore's famous romance, contrary to what some writers have said, was based on a considerable mass of local tradition. The "Tom Faggus" of *Lorna Doone* was heard of at Dulverton, it seems, "long before Blackmore drew his portrait; and the name 'Fergus,' which may be found in the plaster of an old kitchen at South Court, Exford, is popularly believed to refer to the notorious highwayman." Mr. Snell has naturally much to say about the sport for which Exmoor is famous, while the deer, the ponies, and the sheep are fully treated in the part devoted to "Animals." As regards the sheep especially, the author brings to-

gether much little known information from out-of-the-way sources. The section on "Dialect," including a chapter on the famous "Exmoor Courtship," which is given in full, will attract many readers. The section on "Folk-Lore" is delightful reading, and contains much fresh and first-hand matter. Many superstitions, which are almost extinct in less remote parts of the country, still flourish in the recesses of the Exmoor district. Mr. Snell gives some excellent witch and ghost stories. In fact, the whole section, with its stories of doings on special days and at Christmas, its legends of pixies and barrows and the devil, is quite fascinating. A section on some of the worthies whose names are associated with the district—Sir Thomas Acland, the Rev. John Russell, and others—concludes a book which is pleasantly written from a fulness of accurate knowledge, and is delightfully and profusely illustrated. The index could have borne some expansion.

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THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. With plans and illustrations. Two volumes. London: *John Murray*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 388; xx, 351. Price 16s. net each volume.

In these volumes the Fine Art Professor of Edinburgh University has made a notable contribution to the serious study of the organic history of the applied arts in England. They comprise a laborious examination of much material, and they represent what must have been a patient and diligent inquiry into the early origins of the subject. The result is a work which we do not doubt will be for many years the standard reply to those who seek "the primitive" in English craft work, especially architectural, and the service which the author has rendered is the supply of carefully-sifted information concerning pre-Norman time. Just as in pure English history it is regrettable that a number of children are not taught about the men and events which moulded their Motherland before the magic year 1066, so it has always been something of a reproach that the pre-Norman origins of art have rested in comparative obscurity. Mr. Baldwin Brown, it is true, is able to refer in his copious footnotes to a multitude of authors and authorities whose scattered remarks illustrate his theme; but he is himself entitled to the credit of bringing practically all the available knowledge into one work, which, as we have already suggested, is a serious and up-to-date contribution to the systematic study of the subject.

In his first volume he treats of the life of England in its relation to the arts, truly declaring that it is impossible to write about pre-Conquest Churches or other monuments of the Anglo-Saxon period without some preliminary account of schools and provinces, ecclesiastics and statesmen. In this recognition of the necessity for creating an historical environment for his technical treatise, we think the author is entirely right; it may be that he runs rather to proximity in some of his chapters, as in that devoted to "The Conversion of England" and the following chapter on "The English Missionary Bishop and his Monastic Seat," which, by their very titles, wander outside the corners of his theme. On the other hand, the lengthy

chapter on "The Country and the Town a Thousand Years Ago" is none too long, and happily recreates with vivid and accurate touches the life of our forefathers of King Alfred's time. Again, the account of "The Saxon Monastery in its Relation to Learning and Arts" is exactly what was wanted to supply an inspiring picture of the first age of English monasticism, "a golden age of practical and intellectual effort, and of devotion to large ideals of the Church's mission to mankind."

The second volume deals with the more technical matters, and betrays the not unexpected truth that we have to estimate "the arts in Early England" from the relics of ecclesiastical architecture. After describing the Roman, Celtic, and other foreign sources of that art, the author examines the different types and features of Saxon Churches, and concludes with an exhaustive catalogue of the 180 and odd buildings which in part or whole come under that category. We imagine that it will come as a revelation to many who already knew of notorious examples like the timber church at Greenstead, Essex, and the splendid structure at Earls Barton, to learn that Great Britain possesses so many instances of pre-Conquest work.

There may be those who think that as matter of evidence Mr. Baldwin Brown ought not to have scorned the facilities of photographic blocks for his illustrations. The numerous figures in his volumes are almost all from line-drawings by Mrs. Baldwin Brown, and while we are quite sure that, aesthetically, they are a welcome change from a plethora of "half-tone" mechanical reproductions, we are also prepared to believe that they are completely accurate and even more suggestive than photographs would be. They are decidedly a feature of the work.

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THE BLOODY BRIDGE AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE INSURRECTION OF 1641. By Thomas Fitzpatrick, LL.D. Dublin: *Sealy, Briers and Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xl, 296. Price 10s.

This is not a book to be recommended to those who read history simply for pleasure. It contains no well-written, connected narrative. But to students of the painful confused chapters of Irish history it will be of considerable value. Many of the blackest charges and strongest accusations made by a long series of writers from Temple to Froude against the Irish and their religion are based on the Depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Fitzpatrick goes through one charge after another—he examines, for example, the various stories of the alleged massacre at "Bloody Bridge," co. Down, of atrocities at the capture by surprise of Newry, and many other incidents of horror—and sifts the various lurid stories, examining them in the light of all the evidence obtainable, including the Depositions, which are supposed to be the solid foundation of the dreadful charges made against the rebels, and showing conclusively to any unprejudiced student that the tales of horror, to say the least of them, contain a very large amount of exaggeration. In dealing with some of Froude's statements Dr. Fitzpatrick has an easy task. Froude's partisanship and hasty inaccuracy have long been a

byword, so that Dr. Fitzpatrick here simply slays the slain. There can be no doubt, when all deductions have been made, that much bloodshed and many retaliatory acts of cruelty on both sides marked the Insurrection of 1641; but Dr. Fitzpatrick, although allowance must be made for his evident bias, shows more clearly than has been shown before how greatly exaggerated are the wild and horrible stories on which have been based the indictment of both a nation and a creed.

* * *

IRELAND UNDER ELIZABETH. Chapters towards a History of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth; being a portion of the History of Catholic Ireland by Don Philip O'Sullivan Bear. Translated from the original Latin by Matthew J. Byrne. Dublin: *Sealy, Bryers and Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xlvii, 212. Price 7s. 6d.

From the publishers of Dr. Fitzpatrick's researches comes another noteworthy contribution to the study of Irish history. O'Sullivan Bear's *Compendium of the History of Catholic Ireland*, which covered the whole period from the misty days of Hibernian origins to the author's own time, was printed and published at Lisbon in the year 1621. Mr. Byrne has selected for translation the books and chapters which treat of the history of the "distressful country" during the time of Queen Elizabeth, or, rather, during the first twenty-nine years of her reign—from 1558 to 1588. The whole is, of course, written from a strongly, even fiercely, Roman Catholic point of view. The writer regarded Elizabeth and the changes which her reign brought with an abhorrence which he makes no attempt to hide; and some of his stories must be received with the same degree of caution as is required when reading the stories and charges made by extremists on the other side. The student, however, who is prepared to make the necessary allowances, will be grateful to Mr. Byrne for making accessible to him a contemporary work of no small value, which is interesting not only from the wider, historical point of view, but for the many sidelights it throws on the minor details of the life of the period. Both this volume and Dr. Fitzpatrick's studies, noticed above, are very creditably produced.

* * *

MILTON ON THE CONTINENT. By Mrs. Fanny Byse. With illustrations, a historical chart, and an original portrait of Galileo. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Crown 8vo., vellum wrapper, pp. 77. Price 3s. 6d.

This essay deals with Milton's "twin poems," 'Il Penseroso' and 'L'Allegro,' which manuals of English literature and biographies of Milton attribute invariably to a period of his life when he could not have gone through what he describes. It is certainly an interesting piece of advocacy. Mrs. Byse has clearly given much affection and industry to her task, inspired by a long residence in Bex. Starting from an instinctive feeling that the poems, published in 1645, must have directly drawn upon foreign sources for ideas and details, she has long been at pains to identify them with the poet's Continental tour of 1638, 1639. It is impossible here to represent

at all fully the nature or the results of her inquiry, and, on the other hand, it would be unfair to condemn so conscientious a study by pointing out certain holes and slips in her logical methods. We have read the whole essay carefully, and we are not convinced that her case is proved; the question is too often begged. But we hasten to say that Mrs. Byse's pages are most suggestive, and contain a number of literary allusions to Swiss and Italian scenery and history which it was well worth while to collect for students of Milton. The truth is that it is a literary problem, the attacks on which have as much value as the solution; and Mrs. Byse has at least made her attack with a zealous desire to exhibit the truth.

The reproduction of Count Galletti's portrait of Galileo is noteworthy, but, in spite of Mrs. Byse's explanation, the views of Bex do not seem to us to do credit to the otherwise tasteful form of the volume.

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KENSINGTON; HOLBORN AND BLOOMSBURY; HAMMERSMITH, FULHAM, AND PUTNEY; MAYFAIR, BELGRAVIA, AND BAYSWATER. Four volumes in "The Fascination of London" Series. By the late Sir W. Besant, G. E. Mitton, and others. With frontispieces and maps. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1903. Foolscap 8vo., about 100 pp. each. Price, in cloth, 1s. 6d. net.; in leather, 2s. net. each.

The names written above show the area covered by the latest four volumes which have reached us in this handy and informing series. We have already (*ante*, p. 253) paid our meed of praise to this useful enterprise, which enjoys the posthumous sanction of one who loved and knew London well. But being so, we are bound, in true antiquary fashion, to regret a certain laziness (to give it no harder name) which has crept into its control. Books of historical topography demand a careful accuracy second only to that of books of law in the nice narration of particular facts, and this is as necessary for the instruction of posterity as it is for the delight of the present generation. It would, of course, be impossible to err in large matters with regard to London, but Mr. Mitton and his collaborators (whose work it is, indeed, difficult for the reader here to differentiate) should preserve the high standard of precision which, perhaps in actual handiwork of Sir Walter Besant, was shown in earlier volumes. Truth in detail is so essential that it is permissible to fasten upon small instances of error. For instance, in the *Holborn* volume (at p. 39) the fine cartoon by Hogarth has for some years been in the Library Vestibule, and not in the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn; and (at p. 42) Ben Jonson is assigned as a bricklayer to the library begun in 1543, instead of, as the story goes, to the gateway off Chancery Lane. In the *Kensington* volume we looked in vain for the name of "Lord Leighton" in an index which includes many names of less note; but on p. 85 we find that "Sir Frederick (*sic*) . . . lived at No. 2, which has been presented to the nation"—a slovenly misstatement. In the *Hammersmith* volume are some egregious slips, the more regrettable because that is a vicinity which has sadly lacked a history since the distant days of Faulkner. On p. 18 we read of Hammersmith Terrace running to

Chiswick "Hall"—a very obvious printer's error for "Mall"; and we read of Murphy, who lived at "No. 17," when there have always been and are sixteen houses only on this terrace of many associations. We think William Morris would have chuckled (at p. 17) to see the academic letters "R.A." added to his name; but we are sure that he would have taken less kindly to "Sir William Morris" on p. 27!

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MEMORIALS OF OLD NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Edited by Alice Dryden. With many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. vi, 250. Price 15s. net.

Here is a charming collection of antiquarian and topographical chit-chat, as pleasant to read as it is attractive to look at in its livery of white and red. Among the contents are several of the late Sir H. Dryden's notes on the county, which Miss Dryden has reprinted, in a judiciously abbreviated form, from the reports of various architectural societies. They treat of the Castle of Tichmarsh, of which the merest indications remain; the Northamptonshire Militia, *temp.* Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; and the Hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Northampton. Miss Dryden opens the volume with a very pleasant, readable paper on Northamptonshire Villages, the attractions of which she in no way exaggerates. The crosses at Higham Ferrers, Brigstock, and Helpston, and other relics of antiquity are described. Speaking of village industries, Miss Dryden remarks that "about the only one carried on with the same tools that were used two or more centuries ago is lace-making, which has had a much-desired revival of late in many of its old haunts." The cultivation of woad, which was still carried on less than a century ago, has left its mark on some of the field-names. Other papers by Miss Dryden are on the Northamptonshire Homes of George Washington's Ancestors; The Royal Forests, of which but few traces remain; Queen Eleanor's Crosses—the county contains two of the three remaining crosses; Two Edwardian Houses—Woodcroft and Northborough; and Sir Christopher Hatton and His Homes. Lady Knightley, appropriately enough, writes on Fawsley; Mr. A. Hartshorne treats briefly the Monumental Effigies, in which the county is rich; Mr. Jourdain sends contributions on The History of Northampton Town, The Gunpowder Plot, Sir Thomas Tresham and his Symbolic Buildings, Fotheringhay and its Memories, and The Literary Associations of the County, which are many. Papers on Drayton, by Mr. W. R. Adkins, and on John Dryden in Northamptonshire, by Mr. P. Mundy, complete an entertaining volume. The many illustrations, mostly from photographs, add greatly to the attraction of the book.

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The Library Committee of the City Corporation have issued at the nominal price of one shilling a *Catalogue of the Collection of London Antiquities in the Guildhall Museum*. It is an excellent and most useful compilation. Mr. Charles Welch contributes a full and lucid Introduction, which accounts for the provenance of most of the articles and collections

catalogued. In the catalogue itself the place where each item was found is, as far as possible, indicated. The collection includes antiquities which represent every stage of London history from the dim palaeolithic past down to the mediæval and later periods. The value of the catalogue, which is a marvel of cheapness, is much enhanced by the fine series of 100 excellent plates, in which a very large number of the antiquities are figured.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies concludes his study of the "Mantling, or Lambrequin," in the *Genealogical Magazine*, August. Other contents of the number are: "The Right to bear Arms in Germany," "A Southwark Family," and the continuation of Mr. Romanes's "Old Scottish Manuscript." Among the illustrations is a portrait of Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms. The *Architectural Review*, August, contains another instalment, with many illustrations, of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. The number also contains three very interesting sets of illustrations, capitally reproduced from photographs, of very diverse subjects—viz., the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's, with Stevens's Model in Position; Philæ; and The New Gare d'Orléans at Paris. The article on Philæ, now so sadly altered, is by Mr. Ronald P. Jones.

We have also received the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, containing, *inter alia*, a paper on "Virginia Water," and the continuation of the transcript of the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Thame; the *East Anglian*, May; *Architects' Magazine*, July; *Burlington Gazette*, August; *Sale Prices*, July 31; and the *Poster and Post-Card Collector*, July.



Correspondence.

THE ORIGIN OF RUDE-STONE MONUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

WE have evidence that stone circles may have existed from all time by natural processes, say by denudation—soft earth being washed away exposed the solid stone—or by transposition, as when large boulders have been transported by glacial or fluvial action. Such sites, attracting the attention of early man, would be regarded as a sort of temple, and become hallowed by diverse usages; later on, as men migrated, they would carry with them the instinct to erect such structures for similar uses. So we find monoliths, obelisks, menhirs, sculptured pillars, either dedicated to certain deities or raised to commemorate illustrious individuals; these expanded from circles, such as Stennis, Avebury, Stonehenge, Rollright, Stanton Drew, to alignments, avenues such as Carnac, Merivale, etc. It is easy for observers to recognise the hand of man

to some extent in all, but we have no valid record of their origins; as, for instance, Avebury might have originated in a natural deposit utilized by man, long prior to the date assumed for Stonehenge, which contains diverse qualities of material, and shows plain marks of tooling.

The vast assemblage at Carnac in France points to a natural deposit adapted to barbarous usages, perhaps in humble imitation of the forty columns at Persepolis, "forty" being an indefinite numeral equivalent to our word "countless"; or, again, the vast columned temples of Egypt.

Those, however, whose attention has been confined to the known objects on record which are ascribed to man may be asked to direct attention to the part circle on the Matoppo Hills in South Africa, chosen by the late Cecil Rhodes for his place of sepulture; that singular compound of sagacity and romance, having unlimited command of funds, selected this "out-of-the-way" site in the idea that it would always command attention and eventually become the centre of a densely populated locality. Here is a part circle of gigantic boulders placed by the hand of Nature on a lofty site, and to all appearance hitherto untouched by the hand of man; now, if this be admitted, why may not the Avebury circle have so originated?

Wiltshire is a county full of rude stone monuments, some exposed, some completed as tumuli or barrows, and the instinct of grandeur has developed the practice to an extent unsurpassed elsewhere; experts observe and speculate as to their motive and origin, and travellers bring various reports to assist comparison. We conjure up ideas of ritual and bardic performances, but the Hebrew heptateuch has bequeathed to us intimate details hereon never before repeated till that natural phenomenon in South Africa caught the attention of the founder of Rhodesia; and now we can watch the progress of its completion with exact knowledge of the facts, a knowledge hidden from us as to Avebury and Stonehenge. We read in the Book of Joshua about an artificial stone circle of moderate dimensions; the boulders, having been "picked up" from the bed of the river Jordan, were erected as a memorial in Gilgal. The reduplication marks the emphasis of a chief or head circle; root, say "to roll," and closely related to Golgotha. In the Book of Genesis, Jacob and his father-in-law, Laban, after a violent altercation, come to a friendly agreement, and erect a stone monument with a cairn as a boundary with a curious play upon words; thus, ch. xxxi. 45, Jacob took a stone and set it up for a "mitsbah" or pillar; in verse 46 they took stones and made a "gal" or heap, where they dined, and Jacob called it a "galeed," strictly the same word as Gilead, for a witness; the suffix spelled *eed* is much the same as the Latin *id* in "idem," as a thing identified, like a deed signed and witnessed. This word *mitsbah*, put for pillar, is the "mastaba" so well known to Egyptian explorers as a pseudo-pyramid, a something fixed, and it compares with the Latin *stabo*, "to stand" for "st," a sort of boustrophedon transition.

But, as we see, *mitsbah* becomes altered to *mitspah*, a watch-tower or "look-out"; the root is in *tsephah*, "to spy," like the O.H.G. *spehon*, Latin *speco*, so the heap and the pillar represent our cairn and monolith. But later on the "heap" is converted

into a "mount"; read *mound*, Hebrew *hor*, Greek *oros*.

Reverting to *mitsbah*, it should be compared with *mitsbeach*, "an altar" (see Exod. xxix. 12); the word is constructed from *zevach*, "to slay" a victim for sacrifice. Such altars were sprinkled with blood (see Lev. vii. 2), "The blood thereof shalt thou sprinkle round about upon the 'mitsbeach' or altar." What was the primitive shape of such an altar? Generally we get an idea of faggots piled up for cremation; impossible if the flesh is for food. So we may conjecture a flat stone with supports; take, for instance, "Kit's Coity House" in Kent, a well-preserved cromlech, having a flat stone incumbent on three monoliths. Tradition has it that the Druids offered sacrifice on such tombs and sprinkled them with blood (see Caesar's B. G., iii., 2; vi. 13, 21). Kit's Coity House is primarily a tomb, and such structures at an early period were always covered in to form a stupa, tumulus, or barrow; but by all accounts the survivors of Catigern had no leisure to finish his tomb off in proper style. Now it is very curious to note that the structure of such a cromlech forms an exact model for the modern butcher's block, a tripod with a solid top for carving the slain victim for daily food.

The minute directions given in the heptateuch as above described are well worth the attention of modern antiquaries as an illustration of early nomadic life, strictly comparable to the remains we now study as rude stone monuments.

A. HALL.

Highbury.

"MOUNDS OF MYSTERY."

(See ante, p. 244.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I CANNOT claim to be the parent of this phrase, so applicable to our "mount and court" forts. I think the expression originated with Mr. George Neilson. Honour to whom honour is due!

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.